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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1870. NO. 304.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

THE DEFEAT OF MACMAHON.

Confirmatory Dispatches from Belgium.

The French Deny that a Battle has been Fought.

Strategic Movements of MacMahon and Bazaine Entirely Successful.

Opinion in England that the French Cause is Desperate.

Nothing Can Now Prevent the Siege of Paris.

Progress of the Siege of Strasburg.

The People Determined to Destroy the City Before they will Surrender.

A FRENCH RAID INTO GERMAN TERRITORY.

MacMahon Defeats the Prussians.

Their Left Wing and Center Badly Beaten.

Their Losses Reported to be Immense.

The Right Wing Retreats in Good Order.

This News from French Sources.

Frossard and Bourbaki Wounded.

Social Disorganization in France.

Eugenie Favors Religious Persecution.

Paris Journals in Favor of the Expulsion of the English.

Prussians Building Railways and Bridges.

The Whole Eastern Railway System Reorganized.

ENGLAND.

The French Cause Desperate.

LONDON, September 1.—Telegrams from Paris this morning show that the Parisians do not believe in the complete defeat of MacMahon. The opinion in London is that nothing can now prevent the siege of Paris. The French cause is desperate.

Famine Prices for Provisions.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, September 1.—A special correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Paris on Wednesday: Provisions of all kinds are already reaching famine prices. Butter, salt, and potatoes are double, and meats triple the usual cost.

Hospitals.

Preparations are being made on a vast scale for the wounded. Colleges, lyceums, schools and convents are converted into hospitals. By order of the government the palaces of Versailles, Trianon, St. Cloud, Mendon, St. Germain and Rainbouillat are to be immediately prepared for the same purpose.

Rome the Great Ally of France.

A special correspondent writes from Paris Wednesday: Distrust between the Government and people still exists, but much diminished. Time is a great French ally. A week since the Crown Prince might have ridden into Paris; to-day the defenses are stronger, the morale of the defenders still more improved, and it only needs the trust of the people to make Paris and France safe.

Eugenie Favors Religious Persecution.

LONDON, September 1.—The *Tribune* correspondent at Paris writes on Wednesday evening: The majority in the Corps Legislatif show no real regret at the Bonapartist Jaqueric or attacks on Protestants, and the Ministers decline to promise that the Prefecegnity of exasperating the mob against Protestants shall be dismissed. In such matters the power of the Empress is supreme, and the Empress favors religious persecution even in this crisis.

Threats of Expulsion of English from Paris.

The Prefect of Police proposes to allow certain Germans to remain in Paris on certificate of good character. The *Figaro* and other journals protest, saying the people will then take the police work in their own hands, adding that when the Prussians are exterminated, the English will come next.

Belgian Frontier Well Protected.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Brussels, Wednesday: Sixty thousand Belgian troops are on the frontier. General Chazal's headquarters are at Chartimet. Courtrai on Flanders is at Philipsville. Belgian skirmishers cover the frontier, carrying Belgian flags inscribed with the Belgian neutral figure. Similar flags are on all the church spires. Force will be used regretfully but unhesitatingly against any troops violating Belgian soil.

Prussians Building Railways and Bridges.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Berlin, Monday: The Prussians within a fortnight have surveyed and built a new train way from Remilly to Pont-a-Mousson, and a bridge over the Moselle, avoiding Metz and saving twenty miles. They have also reorganized the whole eastern railway system, bringing German engineer cars, and station masters, signalmen, and all other employees. The traffic is already enormous, and will be increased by bringing siege guns and mortars to Strasburg and Metz and the battering trains to be sent from Magdeburg and other distant fortresses will require 1,000 special trains of forty cars each.

Napoleon's Health.

A medical journal says it is assured that the statements as to the debilitated and doubtful state of the Emperor's health are well founded. The consequences of painful and wearing physical and prostrating affections, added to recent fatigues, bodily and mental, have been such that at any moment startling announcements may be made.

MacMahon's Defeat.

Whether the battles of Beaumont and Carren were fought on the same day or on successive days seems doubtful, but the result is not doubtful. MacMahon has been caught with his army astride the Meuse, attacked by superior forces on both sides, and beaten. He was already attempting to retreat, finding the enemy on his flank, and his communication threatened by the Germans, he wasted no time but attacked wherever he could reach the enemy. The country above Stenay and Verdun is filled with troops. The Crown Prince of Saxony held the right bank of the Meuse, while three Saxon and Bavarian corps advanced from Buzancy.

The Defeat of MacMahon.

LONDON, September 1.—The *Independence Belge*, of Brussels, says: Marshal MacMahon while on the heights of Vaux, on Tuesday, advancing to Montmedy, was attacked by the Germans and flung back with dreadful carnage. This region of the country is now absolutely depopulated. [This corresponds with the Prussian account of the action near Beaumont, reported late last evening.]

Rioting Among the Bavarians.

The Bavarians are returning home and disbanding. A mutiny has occurred among some regiments of the Bavarian Landwehr.

Napoleon's Sword to be Demanded if He Enters Belgium.

Should the French Emperor cross the Belgian frontier, the Guards of the latter country have been ordered to demand his sword. Other severe orders have been issued for the purpose of guaranteeing the protection of the Belgian neutrality.

Serious Outbreaks in Southern France.

We hear of serious outbreaks in various parts of southern France and Brittany, against persons suspected of German sympathy. The peasantry of Champagne, Lorraine and Alsace are raiding upon the lines of the Prussian communications.

Worrying Through.

Passengers between London and Paris still worry through by way of Dover and New Haven.

Unverified Rumor.

There is an unverified rumor that MacMahon is crossing the Meuse at Stenay and is pushing for Montmedy. He has six hundred guns. A collision between him and Prince Frederick Charles is expected.

MacMahon Again Disobeys Napoleon.

LONDON, September 1.—It is said MacMahon disobeyed the orders of the Emperor to detach 20,000 troops to protect the Prince Imperial. The Empress remains in Paris, as does the Diplomatic corps.

The Siege of Strasburg

Continues. Great slaughter has been occasioned by the vigorous bombardment. The garrison made a sortie on Tuesday night, and drove the Germans several miles.

Naval Capture.

A French frigate off Plymouth, after capturing the Julius, was seen on Wednesday at dusk in pursuit of a large German ship, which was making every effort to escape.

The Paris *Figaro's* canard about the sailing of German privateers from America has excited the wrath of the people against the editor.

French Raid into Germany.

LONDON, September 1.—A large body of Mobiles are reported as having crossed the Rhine near Bellnigen, some twenty miles below Basle, cut telegraphs, and then retired. Precautions have been taken to guard against such enterprises hereafter.

Paris Again Accessible.

LONDON, September 1.—Paris is again accessible from this city by way of Brussels.

The Feeling in Paris.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, September 1.—A letter from Paris, August 31, has been received here, of which the following is an extract: "The people of Paris are calm, sedate and united. This is actually the condition, morally, of the capital, and there is not the least appearance of alarm or distress, spite of the loss and inconvenience which removals of furniture and property occasion. There is no complaining or grumbling, but everybody submits readily to the pressure of the occasion, and abides calmly the return of pleasanter days. Though business appears to be following its usual course, such is not the case, for the departure of thousands of strangers has given a severe check to trade. This is not, however, a mere observer. Loungers fill the streets, and frequent the cafes at night as usual. Crowds throng the Boulevards, sitting and talking as in former times. True, there is less gaiety and animation, and conversation is more serious and earnest, but all talk and discuss as before."

Conduct of the Prussians at Strasburg Denounced.

LONDON, September 1.—During yesterday's sitting of the Corps Legislatif, a letter from Strasburg was read, which stated that the Prussians were firing on the town instead of the ramparts, with the avowed object of compelling the city to surrender. The population take refuge in the sewers. Deputy Keller denounced the conduct of the Prussians as inhuman. The entire Chamber rose and cheered for the inhabitants of Strasburg. Count Palikao also denounced the conduct of the Prussians, and said the French army was also deserving of praise.

French Badly Beaten on the Sedan Road.

LONDON, September 1.—A special dispatch to the *Standard*, dated Florenville, Belgium, Thursday morning, says: The French have just been badly beaten on the Sedan road. The Prussians have entered Carignan. There was a furious fighting all day Wednesday between Armigny and Douzy.

100,000 French Marching Towards Chalons.

LONDON, September 1.—Dispatches from Paris at midnight last night show that nothing is known officially of MacMahon's defeat. A new army is forming at Lyons. The French are said to be marching towards Chalons, 100,000 strong.

MacMahon Very Strong.

Paris papers of to-day state that MacMahon is very strong, and with six hundred cannon has successfully crossed the Meuse and is making forced marches on Montmedy.

Movements of German Armies.

LONDON, September 1.—On Wednesday the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin's corps at Vouziers with his army, and the Crown Prince of Saxony has passed through Vitry, near St. Menehould, with 100,000 men. The army under General Von Fallenstein is already at Bonzonville, on the railroad between Fort Ralch and Thionville. A French army, 100,000 strong, is hourly expected at Metzerag, and the Prussians are withdrawing from the neighborhood of Rheims. The French are repairing the railways destroyed by the enemy.

Defense of the Port of Liverpool.

LONDON, September 1.—A large meeting was held in Liverpool last night to urge the Government to provide for the defense of the port.

War Funds

To the amount of £150,000 have so far been raised at Bristol.

Retirement of the Empress to Tours.

The *Times* says the retirement of the Empress to Tours could give no encouragements, with a capital at Paris, Sedan, Metz and Tours.

Social Disorganization

Extends everywhere. Priests, property and Protestants are considered sources of trouble, and every class lists of popular wrath.

100,000 Men to be Quartered on the People of Paris.

LONDON, September 1.—Palikao asks of the Inhabitants of Paris quarters for 100,000 of the Mobile Guard, who have been called from the country to defend the capital. Gratuitous offers are expected from the proprietors of large establishments.

Terrorism in the Rural Districts.

Impartial correspondence from Paris represents that terrorism has become epidemic in the rural districts of France. Men of known democratic ideas are persecuted as sympathizers with the enemy.

Treatment of the People.

The Prussians as they advance require the people to give up their arms, keep the doors of their houses unfastened, the windows uncurtained and the shutters open. The Germans speak well of the roads over which they marched for the perfect condition in which they find them.

The Minister of War yesterday, in the Corps Legislatif, said he was sure the Chambers would act rightly in leaving him freedom of action. What had been done in so short a time was a earnest of what would be done in the immediate future. The proposition for appointing a Commission to arm the people of the invaded provinces, which was opposed by the Ministry, was rejected by 187 to 84.

La Liberte says the Minister of War expresses every confidence in the workingmen. He knows their valor, and does not hesitate to arm them for the defense of the capital.

The inhabitants of several villages in the vicinity of Paris who had been ordered to move into the city to-day received counter orders.

Lyons has been prepared for defense by order of the Minister of War, who supposes the Prussians, knowing Paris is now so strong, may attack Lyons. Nothing will be left undone where the slightest danger is threatened to make all secure.

An Incident on the Field of Ezzonville.

LONDON, September 1.—A Prussian correspondent, describing the scene at the battle of the 17th near Metz, says: For ten hours the King was exposed to the enemy's fire. He had taken a seat near a garden wall close to Rezonville. A wooden spinning factory on fire near by illuminated the royal headquarters. A ladder, one end resting on a pair of scales and the other on a dead horse, furnished a seat for his majesty. He was accompanied by Prince Charles, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, Count Bismarck and Minister of War Von Roon. The deepest silence reigns, when suddenly General Moltke, gasping for breath, approached and cried, "Your Majesty, we have conquered!" "Hurrah!" was the response, and the party, all life, now began their frugal supper of soldiers' brown bread and barley.

Another Prussian Flag of Truce Fired Upon

LONDON, September 1.—The Prussians report that Lieutenant Von Schimpff was sent yesterday under a flag of truce to summon Verdun. He was fired upon and his trumpeter killed.

MacMahon's March.

Since MacMahon left Rheims he has marched to Rethel, Vouziers, Buzancy, through the Meuse Valley, and Argonne mountains to Stenay, and thence to Montmedy.

Prussians Entrapped.

A writer in the *Figaro* says Bazaine, in one of the battles around Metz, entrapped the Prussians, some 25,000 strong, into the Jaumont quarries, by the aid of spies disguised as peasants. His cavalry then fell on their rear. Surprised and unable to wheel, the Prussians were cut down and suffered terribly. Bazaine, however, was greatly mortified that this should have been reported at Paris as a victory.

FRANCE.

MacMahon in a Strong Position—He Will Make Another Stand.

BOVILLON, BELGIUM, September 1, 8 A. M.—Last night, after dark, MacMahon withdrew towards Sedan and concentrated his forces in a strong position. The army of the Crown Prince of Saxony in Tuesday's battle captured over 10,000 French prisoners. Numbers of French soldiers escaped into Belgium and were immediately discovered. It is believed MacMahon will make yet another stand.

Left Wing and Centre of the Prussian Army Totally Defeated.

PARIS, September 1.—*La Liberte* reports that MacMahon has totally defeated the left wing and center of the Prussians; that their losses were enormous, and that only the right wing was able to retreat in comparatively good order.

The *Journal Officiel* says Generals Frossard and Bourbaki were wounded in the recent engagements. Count Palikao confirms the report that a detachment of Prussian cavalry is surrounded in the forest of Marac, and their escape impossible.

News Sifting from Paris.

PARIS, September 1.—*Le Public* says there was no fighting yesterday. The government, however, it adds, has good news. MacMahon's march has been undisturbed. The Duke of Palikao warns the newspapers against publishing any pending important movements of the French army. Marshal Bazaine has won several small engagements. The newspaper correspondents with the army are forbidden to flix the name of the place from whence they write. Ollivier is now in Paris. Though the panic here is over, the Ministers go to Tours immediately.

Three hundred thousand old muskets, discovered in the hands of dealers here, have been seized and distributed to the force collected here for the defense of the city.

La Public admits of spurious news having been received lately by telegraph, signed Marshal Bazaine.

The Garde Mobile, on a new requisition for 100,000, is hurrying to the defense of Paris.

Austria Offers to Side with France if Subsidized.

La Liberte says that Austria pledged herself to France to move on Prussia simultaneously, if subsidized. Ollivier, the Prime Minister, agreed to this. The money was not paid, however. Austria pressed the matter on France, when Ollivier replied: "Go, we fight without you."

Official Denial.

PARIS, September 1.—A dispatch was just received from the French Ambassador at Washington, contradicting the report of the departure of German filibusters from the United States.

A French Victory Claimed.

The *Gaulois* says: Last night Marshal Barnguay D'Hilliers assured members of the Club that a battle had occurred at Courcelles, which resulted in a great victory for the French. Thirty thousand Prussians were placed *hors du* capital, and there was

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major W. M. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONERS,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THERE will be a meeting of the Reform Republican Executive Committee at two o'clock this afternoon, at their headquarters, 129 Smithfield street, at which a full attendance is requested.

A PROPOSITION is before Gen. REED, the owner of the Beaver Canal, for the purchase of the same by a company of capitalists and business men of this city and the country through which it runs. Gen. REED has had the proposition under consideration for several days, and is expected to return an answer in a short time. Should the transfer be made the management of the work will be materially improved, and perhaps sooner or later enlarged.

Now that the Reform and anti-Reform tickets are before the public, voters in all walks of life are comparing them and forming their judgment. Strong as the Reform ticket was before, its strength becomes decidedly greater when contrasted with the anti-Reform nominees. The one is the ticket of the people, the other of the politicians, and office jobbers. The one is composed of men of recognized standing for intelligence and integrity, the other dwindles into insignificance when put to this test. The Reform Ticket might safely be trusted to the judgment of the voters of the county, without further argument or remark, for there is a deep-seated, settled conviction in the public mind that the time has come for moving at once on the works of the Ring and expelling them from the control of the affairs of the party and county. The prospect for the success of the Reform Movement is assuring, and all its friends have to do is to be reasonably active.

THE "organ" has heard of no discontent in the ranks of the regulars. Judging from its utterances we should say that it is not generally well informed. It entirely ignores the junior "organ," which is plain-spoken in denunciation of the nominee for Senator and three of the legislative candidates. The truth is (and the "organ" will soon learn it) that the ticket nominated on the 30th ult. is more deficient in the elements which command public confidence than any ticket presented to the voters of this county under the Republican name for years. The County Convention was the most disorderly gathering which ever met in the name of the party. The legislative Convention was more orderly and evinced some disposition to make needed reforms. Unfortunately, it had not before it the material out of which to construct a good ticket. It was compelled to fall back on the old set, the TAYLORS, HUMPHREYS, and others of whom the party have had quite enough. A Republican ticket to receive public confidence in "Ring" Conventions is that good men will not even allow their names to be used as candidates before them. Some exertion was made to get first class candidates to go before the Convention, but the effort failed.

ANOTHER DODGE.

The Manager's Convention of Tuesday, realizing the necessity of satisfying in some way the public demand for reform, as suggested by its true friends, have invited the people with a resolution on the subject of the inordinate salaries of office holders. Like all the others, however, which they have been constrained to pass, it results in nothing but a dodge; its tenor being that, instead of paying the excess into the Treasury in accordance with the general custom, the fees themselves shall be reduced, the engineers of the Convention well understanding that as the fees themselves are not complained of, and in many counties amount to a mere compensation, such a measure would be impracticable. Not proposing to strip their own creatures who are Ring managers themselves of the extravagant emoluments which make such offices as that of Sheriff a subject of perpetual contention, and contribute so largely to keep up the present corrupt system for the benefit of a few people, they endeavor to evade it by the suggestion of a general reduction of the fees which are not complained of by the people, instead of providing that they shall be applied to ease the public burthens by paying over the surplus to the treasury of the county. If the taxpayers want relief from high salaries and endlessly recurring jobs, they will look in vain for it to men who pass evasive resolutions on the subject only because the public attention has just now been so strongly aroused to the abuses which they have introduced and fostered as to make it necessary for them to make professions of good behavior in the future, which they have not the remotest idea of carrying out by honest and genuine reforms.

PECKSNIFF AGAIN.

The organ very naively informs its readers that it was "a very graceful vindication of Senator GRAHAM and his record in nominating him for Congress, and all the more gracious that he did not ask a single delegate to lend him support."

We take leave to say that it was only a vindication of the power of the "Ring" in that body, where the whole thing was foreordained, that it should have recommended without objection a man whom the public estimate of his own city would not have enabled to make a show in a canvass before the election under the Crawford County system.

It is a good joke, however, this vindication of a record that his own friends have made it a point to *suppress*. What do the readers of either of his organs know about his very original way of opposing the nine million bill by moving himself to dispense with the rules in order to facilitate its passage?

It is a better joke still however, that he did not ask a single delegate to lend him his support, after advertising himself publicly as a candidate for the suffrages of the party.

And it will not, we suppose, be forgotten that it was just as publicly advertised that the whole thing was but a matter of form, inasmuch as the Congressman would go, of course, to one of the other counties, in accordance with what we have understood to have been the expressed opinion of Mr. GRAHAM himself two years ago, that it was ungenerous and unfair to ask another term for Allegheny county, after having had three of the decade already.

It is further remarked by the organ that "the party contains few more *intelligent* members than Mr. GRAHAM, and none more *honorable, high-toned* or *honest*."

If it has indeed come to this that there are but a few men left amongst us who are intelligent enough even to frame a set of resolutions upon any common place topic without borrowing the pen and brains of a Democratic lawyer, and we can find none better to represent us in Congress, we are in a sorry plight indeed, and the sooner we turn over the whole business of government to the men whose aid we are compelled to invoke even in so small a matter, the better.

It is even worse, if it be true, that there are none among us who are more "honorable, high-toned or honest." Everybody knows, however, that these are but stereotyped *words* which have been so often found in had company as to have come to mean a little less than nothing. The "organ" would say the same of the Winnebago Chief, who *owns* the Senator. It cannot, however, in that way either gloss over imposture or give further currency to humbug. The people have had enough of such shallow pretenders as GRAHAM, who not only goes to others for his resolutions, but mistakes a sound and prudential rule of legislation for "a dilatory motion," and moves to set it aside by way of defeating what he admitted to have been an *unjust* law, which it "*pained*" him, however, to oppose.

REFORM IN THE REGULAR ORGANIZATION.

If the growling and denunciation in which many of those who have heretofore adhered to what has been, by courtesy, called the *regular* organization are indulging themselves may be taken as an index of the popular feeling in that wing of the party, there is deep and wide-spread dissatisfaction with the ticket made by the Conventions of the 30th of August. The junior "organ" openly repudiates the Senatorial nomination and those of *three* of the nominees for the Assembly, and gives but a feeble and qualified indorsement to a fourth. We hope that there now will be an end of the child's talk of "reform in the regular organization." The seat and center of corruption is just that thing called the "regular organization." The great masses of the party are honest and devoted to the principles of the Republican party. A corrupt Ring has seized the organization. That Ring must be smashed and their usurped places regained and filled by men in whom the party has confidence. Let Republicans remember that the "regular organization" and the Ring of intriguing, corrupt politicians are identical. Reform is impossible without a repudiation of the Ring.

The Reform Republicans understood this very well, and took precisely the true ground. They knew very well that the Ring in this city, with their caucuses and combinations, could control any convention composed of ordinary material. Their tactics are of the CAMERONIAN school, and their agencies are political brokerage, flattery of the ambitious hopes of aspirants for public place in the future, and an employment of all the means which can operate to unloosen the bonds of pledges and sap the foundations of good faith. The Reformers will give battle to the Ring, otherwise called the "regular organization," at the polls; and unless a more than Egyptian darkness has fallen on the people, will discomfort and crush them forever.

The penny-whistle cry for reform in the "regular organization" came from the Ring, and its feeble echo has already died away.

FRANCE PROTECTOR OF THE HOLY SEE.

According to the *Unita Cattolica*, the the newspaper organ of the Jesuits in Rome, a secret treaty between France and Italy guarantees the Pope against the loss of his temporal power through the occupation of Rome by the Italian Monarchy. By the terms of the alleged treaty, it seems, VICTOR EMANUEL binds himself not to seize Rome, but if the necessities of his position should compel him to do so (which might easily happen), then on the very day on which his troops enter the city, certain additional conditions of the engagement between France and Italy come into force. The annexation of Rome to the Italian peninsula shall be compensated by the *annexation of Piedmont from Novara to Savona*, Alessandria excepted, *and of the Island of Sardinia to France. The latter island France binds herself to surrender in whole to the Pope.* The two governments then agree; first, to pay a yearly allowance (liberal no doubt) to his Holiness; in the second place, to secure him a loan on advantageous conditions for removing the marshes, *reforming* the waste lands, building railroads, and in other ways improving the island; and, in the third place, should a revolution disturb the Pope's new domain they agree to co-operate in its suppression. We are informed that the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, some time ago announced the existence of such a secret treaty; and the confirmation of the statement by the aforesaid Jesuit journal certainly makes it seem probable enough. Then, the allegation receives a sort of confirmation from another consideration. As long as LOUIS NAPOLEON has any hope that his dynasty will continue to reign over France from the Savoy Department, to the effect that from and after the 1st of October next no retired officer of the navy shall be assigned or remain upon duty except as a member of the Light House Board for the examination of officers for promotion, and for the retired list, and at the Naval Asylum; also, discontinuing the position of Post-Admiral, except at New York.

Soldiers discharged by reason of being rendered supernumerary by the consolidation of regiments are not entitled to bounty unless they served two years.

General Grant's attention is to be called to the allegation that the new style of competitive examination in the Census Bureau is working so as to give at least one-fifth of the appointments to clerks who were ousted for Johnson sympathies.

The first meeting ever held in Minnesota to start a railroad project took place seventeen years ago, in a log hut in what is now St. Paul, and Governor—now Senator—Ramsey and General Le Duc were the only men present.

The territory tributary to the head of Lake Superior would make thirty-five States as large as New York.

Americans are returning from Europe in large numbers—their flight hither being hurried by the war. The Java, from Liverpool, Monday, had 218 cabin, and the France, from the same port, 159 passengers, among whom are Mrs. Scott Siddons, the actress, Ole Bull, the violinist, Sir George Grey and Prof. Hackett. All the steamers to leave Liverpool for a month to come are said to have their berth rooms engaged. The same remark applies to the French steamers.

Gloucester, Mass., has not experienced the decline in American commerce, but is flourishing finely. Since 1865 her population has increased to 15,597, or by 84½ per cent. And she claims there is not a pauper in town.

"Russell" writes from the Suez Canal to the Boston *Traveller* that while it is a success, the difficulty with it is found in the fact that it is not, and never will be done. Storms of sand and land slides combine to defeat the object for which this avenue was constructed, and nothing but a perpetual dredging will keep it in a passable condition, making the work of keeping it clear of sand bars a constant repetition of the original work.

The contributions to the American Board of Foreign Missions in July were $31,229 95, $19,572 less than in July, 1869. The years will close with a heavy debt unless there is a great increase before September.

The San Francisco papers begin to indulge in the hope that the war between France and Germany will be the means of creating an active demand for California wines.

The Chicago *Post* thinks the convention called to meet in Cincinnati, October 4th, will be the three hundred and twenty-first Southern Commercial Convention, with, so far, no visible result, except the display of Mr. Fillmore's Cæsarean corporosity, his lion heart and eagle eye.

It is said that one of the Siamese Ambassadors, on going home from his European visit, made an elaborate report of all he had seen, including a piano he had heard in the West. He was very little impressed by the musique save and except that which he said was "produced by a great trunk set upon legs." "A woman,' he wrote, "sits in front of this, and tickling with her toe a sort of tail it has, produces a variety of sounds by beating rapidly with her finger on a number of little bits of ivory in front of it!"

The divorces in Chicago last year numbered only 569, of which the Recorder's Court was the most guilty, granting 349.

There is a fair prospect for a big item some day from Maiden Lane, New York, between Gold street and East River, which is known as the "Oil Regions," for the immense stores of gasoline and other inflammable materials collected there.

Eastern dealers are purchasing native California horses in the vicinity of Los Angelos, at the rate of about $20 per head and are to be driven to Salt Lake, 850 miles, and shipped thence by rail. It is said that although these California horses are too light for heavy team work, that they excel for the saddle and light driving the average.

The Remington rifle factory in New York, it is reported has received orders from the French government for 5 000 rifles a week, to be turned over to the agent of the French government until further orders.

Count de M——, who recently died at Anjou, has left an old item in his will—namely a sum of money sufficient to produce every five years 10,000 francs—and this is to be given as a prize to the politician who can show that during thirty years he has not once changed his opinion. What chance would there be for an American Congressman?

Professor Cox says that steel can be made out of Indiana pig iron by the Bessemer process, for which English pig is now used exclusively.

The largest kitchen in the world is that of the Liebig Beef Extract Company in Uruguay. It covers 20,000 square feet of ground, and is divided into a number of compartments, which are all constructed with a view to their peculiar uses. You enter first a large, dark, cool hall, with paved floor, where the meat is weighed and conveyed through openings in the wall to the cutting machines. These are four in number, and can cut up 200 young oxen in an hour. From the cutting machines the meat goes into twelve iron receivers, where it is pressed by steam power of seventy-five pounds to the square inch. These twelve receivers are capable of containing 12,000 pounds of meat each. From these the meat, or rather the liquid now, runs through pipes into receptacles constructed for the purpose of separating the fatty substance from the extract and to clear it. Lastly, it is raised by steam air pumps into large coolers, filtered, and subsequently packed for transportation. The butcher of the company is a scientific executioner, who can with ease and grace kill eighty oxen in an hour by skillfully separating the vertebræ.

A Chicago advertisement speaks of the war as "the present interruption," which quite equals Nasby's late onpleasantness."

The kitchen of the Liebig Beef Extract Company in Uruguay is the largest in the world.

The *Women's Journal* exclaims: "The rising tide of European civilization to-day cries, 'Ladies, make lint!' The higher tide of American civilization will soon cry, *Ladies, make laws!*" Then, lint will no longer be needed."

The Baptists of Great Britain report the following statistics: Churches, 2,563; ministers, 2,500; members, 237,435; missionary churches, 1,393; members of the same, 183,311.

Iowa State University admits to its medical department regardless of sex or color.

The improvements in the Consular service under Grant's administration equal those in the revenue service. Thus, the Consulate at Honolulu cost $27,682 in excess of the receipts for the last two quarters of 1865, while in the first quarter under Grant, the receipts exceeded the expenses by $5,167.

The powerful third-rate Ironclad Monadnock, at San Francisco, has been pronounced unseaworthy, from the defects in her timbers.

PERSONAL.

MRS. Ben Holladay is the donor to President Grant of a very beautiful reduction of the colossal painting of "Sheridan's Ride," by the poet-artist himself, T. Buchanan Read. It is, if possible, a more forcible and powerful work throughout than the noble original painting.

Mr. Spurgeon, when laying foundation stones, disdains the use of the silver trowel as unworthy of a true workman, and with an ordinary implement does a quarter of an hour's lawful WORK, and actually and positively lays the stone. He should finish the day's work and take his pay.

Private letters from Paris represent that foreigners have had a hard time there, as every stranger is looked upon as a spy and treated accordingly. Several well known American and English have been roughly handled, including Henry A. Delille, agent of the Associated Press who fell into the hands of a mob, that would have hanged him but for the police.

Col. Jefferson C. Davis has been ordered from the command of Alaska Territory to duty at San Francisco.

The dispatches neglect sometimes to give the full name of the Crown Prince of Saxony now commanding in the German army in France the Twelfth, or Saxon, Army Corps of 30,000 men, which he led against Prussia in 1866. His name is Frederick Augustus—*Albert*-Antoine-Ferdinand-Joseph-Charles-Marie-Baptiste-Napomuc-William-Xavier-George-Fidele.

Archbishop Manning, of England, refuses the Cardinal's hat the Pope would offer him.

Gustavus Struve, the German publicist, whose death is announced, was in his sixty-fifth year. After a life as advocate and journalist, he led the unsuccessful republican movement of April, 1848, and again in September that year. Condemned to five years' imprisonment in Bruchsal, the insurrection of May, 1849, released him. But at the close of the struggle he was exiled, and resided after wards in England and the United States. In addition to several works on phronology, Herr Struve was the author of "A System of Political Science, the Common Law of the German Confederation," besides other treatises of a political and legal character. His residence in this country furnished him with materials for a volume entitled "Both Sides of the Ocean."

The admirers of Stonewall Jackson seek for $50,000 to erect a memorial chapel at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington.

Col. John Hay has resigned as Secretary of Legation at Madrid and come home.

STATE NEWS.

William O'Donnell, who was employed at the union oil well on the Robinson farm, has a young wife of whom he is jealous. He grew tired of life on this account, and on Friday last attempted suicide by shooting himself. He did not succeed in killing himself outright, but there is no doubt that he will die. He belongs in Rockland, Venango county.

Notwithstanding the extremely dry weather, it is likely the corn crop will be good throughout the State.

Clearfield claims that her population has doubled in the last ten years, and rejoices much.

The Decatur Coal Company of Philipsburg, Center county, shipped 47,752 tons of coal during the past month.

A tree was cut in Brady township, Clearfield county, recently, which measured 21 feet 6 inches in circumference, and cut 18 sixteen-feet logs and 1 twelve-foot, and sealed 11,000 feet inch measure, says the *Republican*.

Rev. T. A. Crenshaw, pastor of the Disciples Church in Wheeling, that has been under charge and is about to go to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, to take charge of an educational institution.

The Washington *Reporter* says: The anniversary exercises in Union College, which opened with the Baccalaureate Discourse, on Sunday evening, September 11th. On Monday evening the addresses before the Literary Societies will be delivered by Rev. W. A. Davidson, D. D., of this place. The musical and literary entertainment by the pupils of the female department of the Washington Female Seminary, and the public examination in the female department will be held on Wednesday, the ladies' commencement taking place the same evening. On Thursday the meeting of the Alumni will occur, together with the delivery of addresses. The gentlemen's commencement will take place the same day, when the valedictory services have been made and a liberal attendance is confidently expected. The College is in a flourishing condition, and under the able administration of Dr. Miller, its President, will yet attain higher distinction.

STATE POLITICS.

The Democratic Senatorial conferees of the Twenty-first district met at Lewistown on Tuesday, and nominated Dr. Crawford, of Juniata, and R. Bruce Petriken, of Huntingdon, for State Senators.

The Republican Congressional conferees of the Fifteenth district met at Bridgeport, Rev. A. B. Reber of Montgomery was selected as Commander and county's candidate.

The Democracy of Berks on Tuesday nominated the following ticket: Senate—J. De Pay Davis; Assembly—Dr. John A. Conrad, Jr., C. K. Keffer, H. H. Schwart; County Commissioner—Wm. Bechtel; Director of the Poor—Daniel Y. Fetter; Auditor—Daniel G. Knabb; Jury Commissioner—Z. H. Maurer.

The Democracy of Snyder county nominated the following ticket on Monday last: Congress, Colonel H. C. Eyer; Senator, J. P. Chrominller; Assembly, Major A. J. Cummings; Judge, J. G. L. Shindel; Prothonotary, P. H. Tyson; Register and Recorder, Isaac Wetzel; Surveyor, Philip Hillman; Commissioner, Matthias Schnee; Jury Commissioner, G. G. Hornberger; District Attorney, J. W. Knight; Auditor, S. Stroh.

The Republican Convention of Schuylkill county, met at Pottsville on Monday, and nominated Thomas C. Zulick, of Schuylkill Haven for State Senator; F. E. Shoe, of Pottsville, William R. Potts, of Pottsville and W. H. Wentz, of Mahanoy City, for Assembly; Chas. W. Pitman, of Pottsville, for Sheriff, and George Stahl, of St. Clair, for County Commissioner. Dr. Hutchinson, of Pottsville, and L. Eshelman, and Wm. H. Levan, were appointed delegates to the next State Convention. Resolutions in favor of Grant and Geary, Cameron and Scott, and the tariff, and sympathizing with Russia, were passed. The congressional candidate was awarded to Lebanon county.

The Democratic Convention of Lawrence county met on Monday and nominated the following ticket: Congress—William McClelland; Assembly—George Gibson; Register and Recorder—G. W. Mershimer; Sheriff—Joseph A. Fleming; County Commissioner—William Ewing; Director of the Poor—Benjamin Hall; Commissioner—A. B. Allen; Auditors—W. D. Byers and Dawson Newell.

Hon John Allison, Register of the Treasury, will visit Pennsylvania in the latter part of September, when he will stump the Sixteenth Congressional District for two weeks, in behalf of Hon. John Covode, for Congress.

The Chester county Republicans on Tuesday nominated Henry S. Evans for Senate, and Joseph C. Heeh, Samuel H. Hoopes and Levi Prizer for Assembly.

William M. Hall, Esq., has been nominated for the Legislature by the Republicans of Bedford county.

At Fogelsville, on Saturday, the following ticket was placed in nomination by the Democrats of Lehigh county: Senate—Edwin Albright; Assembly—H. M. Fetter and Adam Woodever; Commissioner—John Strauss; Director of the Poor—John Erdman; Auditor—F. P. Reidy; Jury Commissioner—N. Weiler; Trustees of the Academy—Dr. A. J. Martin, Henry Gabriel and Ed. J. Saeger.

Discipline in the French Army.

General de Decen is one of the heroes of the French war correspondents, who think him worthy of a higher post even than that of commander of the Third Army Corps, which he now holds. He is famous for his kindness and good fellowship toward his men, and yet is of the strictest in discipline. Finding cowards who threw away their arms and then reported them lost, in hope of being sent to prison, he declared he would be safe, he issued the following order of the day at St. Avold:

"Every soldier who loses his gun shall be put in the advance guard without arms and no new gun shall be given him until he shall have captured the complete outfit of one of the enemy's men."

He enforced it, too; and few more guns were lost.

Mr. Motley's Removal.

From the New York Post.

A good many correspondents have been told in the press about the manner of Mr. Motley's removal, it may be useful to state the facts, which we get from the best sources, that Mr. Motley was asked to send in a letter from the State Department, which informed him that his resignation would be accepted. This letter he received only the day before the telegraph reported that Mr. Frelinghuysen's name had been sent to the Senate.

Mr. Motley telegraphed that his resignation under such circumstances would be equivalent to dismissal, and declined to dismiss himself.

Mr. Motley had always, he maintains, obeyed instructions, without any qualification whatever.

THE Philadelphia *Press* can exultingly say: "Since the cholera left the city, containing but 2,500 inhabitants, the census returns show 506 manufacturing establishments; and in another, with a somewhat larger population, 515. No other city in the world can boast such an exhibit of productive industry." We will not undertake to challenge the whole world, for there are some parts about which we have not sufficient data, but will say flatly in this country has as many or as extensive manufacturing establishments in a given area as Pittsburgh.

THE following interesting passage occurs in a letter of the New York *Tribune* correspondent with the army of the Prussian Crown Prince: "I suppose it is hardly needful to tell you that every soldier privately believes that he will be quartered in Paris by the end of the month, and that any talk of peace is laughed at as impossible until the standard of King William is flying over the Tuileries; at the same time many of the officers have expressed to me their conviction that not a square inch of ground will be taken from France—that what Germany seeks is not conquest but peace, and the power to weld her different States into one whole.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

Another Tale of Man's Villainy and Society's Cruelty.

The death of Lillie Mason at Harrisburg, Pa., on Sunday morning, call attention once more to the inhumanity which still prevails in the treatment of prisoners in many places. Here was a girl only eighteen years old, intelligent and beautiful, thrown by circumstances into poverty and into the power of a villain who victimized her. Fleeing from her shame, she arrived in Harrisburg a month ago from her home in Richmond, Va., and a week ago Monday night, her child was brought into the world at the hands of an unskillful physician. The little one was thrown away. It was picked up and traced back to her.

On Thursday it was desired to take her testimony, but she was exceedingly ill in bed and almost unconscious. The Mayor did not wish to remove her from the house where she lay, but two physicians assured him under oath, that the feeble and prostrate woman could be removed, one of them strongly asserting that she could travel to California without injury. Accordingly she was lifted from her bed, seated in a buggy, and as they drove to the Mayor's office, every jolt crazed her so that in giving her testimony it was quite incoherent. In pity for her, the Mayor and Chief of Police permitted her to lie upon a lounge in the former's ante-room during the night, and the next day she was taken to prison in a spring wagon. There the jailor prepared a private room for her, and she was made as comfortable as possible until her death. The Coroner's jury decided that Lillie Mason died from "the effect of the injuries she received by the violent mechanical means used by Dr. J. W. Bechtel in producing the premature delivery of a child she was bearing. Believing the authorities were justified by the professional testimony of medical men before them in removing her from her domicil after the warrant had been issued for her arrest, at the same time we think that her removal, four days after delivery (and from the sinking condition the prison physician found her in after her arrival at the prison), was and is censurable."

The question does not end with the death of this "one more unfortunate." To say that "she would have died anyhow" is simply barbarous, and the barbarity or ignorance which could put a delicate woman at such a critical time in any peril of death, is the real thing to censure. Such callousness is too common among men having much to do with suffering, and not only does unnecessary wrong, but defeats the ends of justice. Surely Lillie Mason's testimony was not needed in such hot haste that she should be killed in giving it. It is doubtful if the doctor who procured the abortion can be convicted of his crime on testimony given in such an incoherent manner as was hers. Enough evidence certainly could have been acquired to warrant his detention, without dragging her just then into the Court room to testify. Had she been left at home to gain strength and to recover, there might have been some chance to convict and punish those more guilty than herself. As it is, the law in its haste has probably managed to put Dr. Bechtel and the seducer of Lillie Mason beyond the reach of justice.

DEAD AND ALIVE.

A Man Hanged—An Attempt to Bring Him to Life.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes a full account of one of the most horrible hangings on record. The criminal was John H. Skaggs, who assassinated his former employer, R. V. Richardson, at Clarkson, Dunklin county, Mo., on the 6th of January. Richardson, who was formerly a Brigadier General in the Confederate army, was the President of the Point Pleasant and Dunklin County Bank Road Company. After trial Skaggs was duly convicted and Governor McClurg refused pardon or commutation. The execution took place at Bloomfield, Stoddard county, on Friday, August 26th. The most conspicuous point about the jail grounds was chosen to locate the scaffold upon and all the people, men and old, from the country around, that could come, were there in their Sunday clothes, to enjoy the novel sight. The trap was sprung and the victim dropped, but the rope was unskillfully arranged and his writhings betrayed intense suffering. After the body had hung thirteen and one-half minutes the doctor cut it down. Though *the neck was not broken*, the corpse had not the deadly hue of a hanged man, and the pulse was felt for at the wrists, not at the heart. The doctors then carried the body into a shed and laid it upon a carpenter's bench, and began preparations to attempt galvanizing it into life. The Sheriff protested that Governor McClurg had ordered to hang the man until dead, and that he had not expected them to act as they did. One of the doctors swore by God, and Heaven, and Christ, and everything in Heaven, that Skaggs was dead. Thus the wrangling went on over the corpse for hours, the doctors sometimes stooping, once for more than an hour, at the Sheriff's remarks, and again going ahead with their ghoulish experimenting. One plan was adopted, and then another, and no settled plan seemed to control the physicians being transacted, and signed. It was bled, it was rubbed with coarse cloths dipped in vinegar, pepper, &c., artificial respiration was attempted, and the ghastly performances continued from late in the night, amid disputes with the Sheriff, crowding back of the people who pressed forward to see, and disagreements among the doctors themselves. The physicians being thus employed to act intelligently, the wretched attempts at last ended in failure, and the criminal was permitted to remain as dead as the law declared he should be.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Report of the Bureau of Statistics.

Monthly report No. 12, now in the printer's hands, contains the accounts of the foreign trade of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1870. In advance of a more extended statement of the contents, the following brief abstract has been furnished by Mr. Edward Young, chief of the bureau:

Importations of Merchandise—		
Free of duty	$ 30,720,964	
Dutiable	477,346,007	
		$508,066,971
Exports.		
Domestic products	378,836,800	
Foreign products	16,155,780	
		392,792,580
Excess of imports of merchandise		$115,213,913
exports		
Specie Movement.		
Exports	43,982,001	
Re-exports	16,671,844	
Total exports	60,153,925	
Imports	26,340,668	
Net ogtop of specie		33,804,259
Excess of total imports over exports in merchandise and in specie		81,409,654
Excess in 1869 of imports over exports	225,975,845	
Increase in 1870	24,173,414	
		251,999,257
Excess in 1870 of imports over exports		80,215,198
Showing an apparent improvement in 1870		74,806,221

WAREHOUSE STATEMENT.

Value of goods in bond July 1, 1869	140,728,563	
Value of goods in bond June 30, 1870	62,497,456	
Excess of bonded goods at the close of fiscal year 1869		$14,731,870
Value of goods in bond July 1, 1869	62,497,456	
Value of goods in bond June 30, 1870	56,909,473	
Balance withdrawn from warehouse and added to consumption for fiscal year 1870		5,565,963
The following comparative statement of the foreign trade for the respective fiscal years 1870 and 1870 exhibits the true adverse balances:		
1869.—Excess of imports over exports in merchandise	$80,215,198	
Deduct as per warehouse statement	14,731,870	
		$71,483,328
1870.—Excess of imports	12,409,974	
Add as per warehouse statement	5,565,963	
True adverse balance	16,974,937	
True improvement over 1869	54,508,391	

B. B. STRANG, Speaker of the last House, has been addressed by a number of Republicans of Tioga county, requesting him to permit the use of his name as a candidate for re-election, he replies that "if for any special reason the Convention about to assemble should see fit to nominate me, I ought not to decline."

SAMUEL CAMPBELL & CO.'S
LIST OF
New and Elegant Perfumes,
For the Toilet and Handkerchief.

Bouquet de Tollette—Our choicest perfume.
Bouquet de Cologne—An elegant perfume.
Bouquet de Flora—A fashionable perfume.
Bouquet de Florida—An agreeable perfume
Bouquet de Geranium—A refreshing perfume.
Bouquet de Verbena—A popular perfume.
Bouquet de Neroli—A delicate perfume.
Bouquet de Heliotrope—A durable perfume.

These delightful Perfumes, for the duration of their fragrance and surpassing sweetness may be considered as the gems of the toilet, and will upon trial become universal favorites for the handkerchief.
Sold only by

A. J. BANKIN, Pharmaceutist,
44 Sixth street, above Penn, Pittsburgh.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Bleeding, Itching Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is prepared expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.
For sale by all Druggists. rod

REMOVAL.
E. Edmundson & Son,
UPHOLSTERERS,
NO. 55 MARKET STREET.

LACE CURTAINS.
RUFFLE TERRY DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS.
LAMBREQUINS, of Latest French Designs.
WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES.
SPRING MATTRESSES and MATTRESSES of all kinds on exhibition. Any one wanting a Spring bed, we invite them to call and see our Upholstered Hinge Folding Spring Bed; no taking out to clean. Bedsteads.
Manufacturers JONES' PATENT SLAT SPRING BOTTOM. BOLSTERS and PILLOWS. COMFORTS. BLANKETS. SHEETINGS, &c., &c. CARPETS and DRAPERIES, cut and made to order.
E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
55 MARKET STREET.

DRY GOODS.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

NEW FALL GOODS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW PLAID GOODS,
NEW CHINTZES,
NEW SHAWLS,
NEW BIARITZ,
ALL THE NEW SHADES AT
WHITE, ORR & CO.'S
HAVING PURCHASED THE
Entire Production
OF A WELL KNOWN
WOOLEN MILL,
WE WILL OFFER ON
Monday, August 25th,
UPWARDS OF
1,000 PIECES
OF
Heavy 34 and 32 Inch
DOUBLE-FOLD
ALL-WOOL BARRED
FLANNELS,
AT
FORTY CENTS
PER YARD.
The Goods are too well known in this market to need extended description, and we invite the attention of OUR CUSTOMERS and the TRADE GENERALLY to them, as they are offered
Below the Cost
OF PRODUCTION,
And cannot be duplicated, as the manufacturer has closed his mill.
Our First Fall Stock
OF
GENERAL
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS,
Will be in Store during the Coming Week
McELROY,
DICKSON
& CO.,
54 WOOD STREET.
Great Reduction
IN PRICES,
To Close Summer Stock.
Best Makes Light Prints, 10c.
Percales and Chintzes, 12½ to 25c.
Lawns, 12½ to 25c.
Plain and Figured Grenadines, 25c.
Mixed Poplins and Japanese Cloths, in great variety, 25c.
3-4, 4-4 and 8-4 Black Hernani.
Japanese Silks, Black and Fancy Dress Silks, in full assortment.
Silk and Llama Lace Points and Summer Shawls,
American Black Gros Grain, warranted all Pure Silk, Reduced to $2 00 per yard.

James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
2p ALLEGHENY.

CONFECTIONERY.
NEW CANNED GOODS.
200 dozen Damson Plums.
200 dozen Green Gage Plums.
150 dozen Strawberries.
100 dozen Pears.
150 dozen Pineapple.
100 dozen Raspberries.
150 dozen Blackberries.
100 dozen Whortleberries.
100 dozen Gooseberries.
100 dozen Cherries.
500 dozen Peas.
100 dozen String Beans.
200 dozen 1 lb. Star Lobsters.
All of this season's packing and of the very best quality.
REYMER & BROS.,
126, 128 and 130 Wood Street.

PROPOSALS.
TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals for the Graduation, Masonry and Ballasting of each, separately or all conditionally, of Eight Sections of about a mile each of the Mount Pleasant and Broadford Branch of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, will be received at the Company's Office, in Pittsburgh, up to the 10th day of August proximo, inclusive. A Specification, Plan and Profile of the Branch Road, will be ready for inspection at the same place, on the 20th of July, on which will give bidders ample time for inspection of the work.
BENJ. H. LATROBE,
Chief Engineer P. and C. R. R.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
PROPOSALS will be received until 12 M. 21st OF SEPTEMBER, at Charleston, W. Va., and until 12 M., 25TH SEPTEMBER, in Richmond, Va., for the construction of about two thousand lineal feet of "Howe Truss" Bridging, in Spans ranging from 50 to 150 feet, on the line of the C. and O. R. R., between the Falls of Kanawha and the Ohio river.
Bids will be received for all or part of the above. Specifications may be had on application to W. A. KUPER, Principal Assistant Engineer, Charleston, W. Va. Also, at the same time and places, for the Graduation, &c., of a Section on New River, about thirty-five miles above its mouth, including a Tunnel 1 560 feet in length.
The right to reject any or all Proposals is reserved.
H. D. WHITCOMB, Chief Engineer.

INSURANCE.
CONTINENTAL
Insurance Company,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, - - - - - $ 500,000 00
Cash Assets, - - - 2,503,700 54
NEW YORK, August 2, 1870.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital, payable on demand.
And have also directed that SIX PER CENT. INTEREST be paid on outstanding Scrip of the years 1865, '66, '67, '68 and '69 on the 20th of September next.
Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 20th of September. They have also made
An Allotment of Scrip of Sixty Per Cent.
On all participating Policies, deliverable on and after September 20th next.
And have also ordered the SCRIP ISSUED IN 1864, with SIX PER CENT. INTEREST thereon, to be paid off
In Cash on the 15th instant.
Pittsburgh Policy Holders will receive their Scrip at the office of ARNOTT & LOCKHART, Agents, No. 167 Wood street, near Sixth avenue.
Continental Insurance Co.
CASH ASSETS OVER
$2,500,000 00
Three-fourths of the Profits Divided to Customers Annually.
Insurances Against Loss by Fire
On Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Farm Property, &c., effected in above Company at reasonable rates of premium.
APPLY TO
Arnott & Lockhart,
AGENTS,
No. 167 Wood St. Pittsburgh.

MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH,
INCORPORATED IN 1854.
CASH CAPITAL.....$175,000.
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office—N. E. CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE. Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.
WM. A. CALDWELL.....President.
H. M. CHAPMAN.....Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY.....Secretary.
Capt. F. A. DOUGHMAN, Genl. Agent and Surveyor
DIRECTORS:
W. A. Caldwell, David M. Smith,
John Mc

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.'S

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, September 1, 1870.

The season which is usually designated as the heated term is now past, and business men feel like making a fresh start to insure a good fall trade. Our banks are well supplied to meet an increased demand upon them from their customers should it be required, and we see nothing but fair selling during the fall months. The crops of the country have been most abundant, and are now harvested. The earnings of our railways are large and increasing, and prosperity seems to prevail throughout the country. The shipments of wheat and flour several to feed the contending armies have greatly augmented since the war on the continent, and the future of our country in all its industrial relations is full of hope.

—There is much complaint made by tradesmen and others about the difficulty of collecting bills, especially small current accounts. Part of this may be owing to the fact that many have a limited balance at bank, and are low in cash just now; but much of it, we are persuaded, springs from a want of reasonable consideration of the claims of creditors. There are not a few who, in times when business has been a little depressed, and the prospects for the future seem more than usually unsettled, will hold on to their cash in hand, and tell all the collectors who call upon them with overdue bills to "call again," while the payment would not give them any serious inconvenience, and would greatly accommodate a large and deserving class of creditors. Indeed, we know of nothing that, in a quiet way, would go so far to give animation to the markets throughout the country as the universal fulfillment of these obligations at the first convenient opportunity. If all the littlebetts for the discharge of which the debtors now have the cash actually in hand, were promptly paid at once, the wheels of business would be lubricated and a "general jollity" soon prevail throughout the land. The first serious effect upon trade of any public excitement comes from the sudden withdrawal of these little streams. It is true that large transactions are arrested, but if everybody went on paying these little debts the check would be momentary, as business would be forced along by the current that constitutionally rejoices. Let every one whose eye falls upon these lines pay out at once his nearly insignificant debts to be due, and stop not till his pocket is emptied. Probably before this is read the money you spent will reach his pocket too, and he be able to fulfill all his obligations. There is as much money as ever—as much coming in as when we stops its flow! Let it move on for a prompt payment of bills now due, and every one will catch the inspiration and start off upon a fresh gallop.

—Government bonds quiet, and in the main firm; and without important change from previous days. There is little disposition to sell at present quotations, while there is no urgency for stock for higher quotations, in view of possible increased bond purchases by the Treasury during September. To-day the Government will purchase one million bonds for sinking fund.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds '64	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '65	111½	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds '67	113½	113	113
U. S. Bonds '68	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '68	113½	113½	113½
10-40s	108	108	108
Gold	115¾	115¾	115¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	115¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	113½
10-40s	108
6-20s, January and July, 1865	110
6-20s, January and July, 1867	112
6-20s, January and July, 1868	109
Union Pacific Railway	95½
Central Pacific Railway	91½

—The cashier of a national bank in New York writes to the Secretary of the Treasury that this important inquiry has arisen in New York—whether the notes of gold banks will be received and paid out the same as those at the Sub-Treasury and Custom House. He adds that his bank is desirous to go into business under the new law creating gold banks, but, in common with others, is afraid to do business that requires settled, as, unless substantial guarantees are given that the circulation will be once general for all the issue of good coin, the profits of the system will be too small to induce capitalists to run the risk of misunderstanding.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury replied in most emphatic terms that under existing law gold notes issued by the new gold banks cannot be received in payment of duties on imports. It is said that this decision is the result of careful deliberation. Though the law contemplating gold banks is silent on this subject, yet it is argued that the law making customs payable in coin only, prohibits their payment in anything else. Hence, no doubt can prevail upon the question, only certificates are received? It is probable that the whole subject will go to the courts.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, 69 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 1, 1870.

	10:30.	11:30.	12:30.	1:30.	2:30.	3:30.
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Cent'l & Hudson	95	95	94½	94½	94½	94½
Do certif	95	95	94½	94½	94½	94½
Erie	23½	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Reading	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Harlem	131½	132	132	132	132	132
Illinois Central	136	136	136	136	136	136
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96	96	96
Northwestern	82	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Do. preferred	86½	87	87	87	87	87
Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107	107
St. Paul	60¾	61	61	61	61	61
Do. preferred	74	74	74	74	74	74
Wabash	53½	54	54	54	54	54
Do. preferred	94	94	94	94	94	94
Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96	96	96
Ohio & Miss.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Chi. & Alton	91	91	91	91	91	91
Do. preferred	112	112	113	113	113	113
Pa. R. and Erie	57	57	57	57	57	57
N. J. Central	102	102	102	102	102	102
Canton	61	61	61	61	61	61
W. U. Tel	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Quicksilver	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½
Pacific Mail	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Adams Express	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
United States	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
Gold	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Central & Hudson.	N. Y. Central scrip.	Erie.	Reading.	Harlem.	Illinois Central.	Lake Shore.	Northwestern.	Do. preferred.	Rock Island.	St. Paul.	Do. preferred.	Wabash.	Do. preferred.	Fort Wayne.	Ohio and Miss.	Pacific Mail.	Adams Express.	United States.	Gold.
Saturday	95	95	23¾	90¾	132	136	92¾	82	86½	107	60¾	74	53½	94	96	34¾	34¾	67½	114½	115¾
Monday	95	95	23¾	90¾	132	136	92¾	82	86½	107	60¾	74	53½	94	96	34¾	34¾	67½	114½	115¾
Tuesday	95	95	23¾	90¾	132	136	92¾	82	86½	107	60¾	74	53½	94	96	34¾	34¾	67½	114½	115¾
Wednesday	95	95	23¾	90¾	132	136	92¾	82	86½	107	60¾	74	53½	94	96	34¾	34¾	67½	114½	115¾
To-day	94½	94½	23¾	90¾	132	136	92¾	82½	87	107	61	74	54	94	96	34¾	34¾	67½	114½	115¾

—The New York *Herald* notices the stock market as follows: A rather active movement in the Gold and Stock Exchanges, as contrasted with the remarkable dullness, amounting almost to stagnation, that had previously prevailed, in both markets, was hailed this forenoon as the signal of that long deferred activity when is to restore Wall street to the same as the locality for rapid money getting. The hope so engendered was but shortlived. The dealings which arrived in the forenoon to-day made their appearance in the street and long Room before any large numbers, contrasting so strongly with the recent deserted appearance of the precincts of the Stock Exchange, gave a *corrisponding* sense of business which imparted a "dyer" tone and there, the combined effect of which, on the rule that "many a suckle makes a muckle," produced considerable activity, and a rise of stocks advancing three-quarters to one per cent. After the last board, however, there was a disposition to realize the improvement, and under sales which were in some instances regarded as speculative, the share list gave way almost to the figures it started from, but at the level so recently established. Brief fluctuations, without other feature than its steadiness, the transactions late in the city being very few, while the Stock Exchange was comparatively empty. The movement, as reflected was in a degree sympathetic with gold, or rather the position to gold, according to the rate of movement between the two markets, which seems to have been almost unevitatingly followed since the outbreak of the present European war. The gold market opened weak, and the price declined from 115¾ to 115¼ on the weakness of rates for foreign exchange, which in turn were depressed by the peremptory offer for sale of several three hundred thousand pounds sterling for account in large part of the Bank of Montreal, which institution, in turn, is regarded as merely the agent for certain London houses, who, finding the open money market rates only three to four per cent, at home, have decided to transfer their floating resources to this side, where money on time is worth from seven to nine per cent. It was, doubtless, the acknowledgement of this drift of capital to this center that helped the early buoyancy at the Stock Exchange, where operations are limited, for the reason that a very stringent money market is to be had for, as usual, this fall.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Investments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, September 1, 1870.

We have but little change to note in the market. Business moves quietly and easily. On every hand the busy note of preparation for the in-coming fall trade is heard; stocks are being increased and enhanced in value, and every one feels confident that a heavy business awaits the opening of the season. Flour is steady and prices unchanged, though not so brisk; buyers shy and hold off for better rates. Wheat and malt have an active sale at full and will not make concessions to effect sales. Wheat comes in large quantities, and is purchased by the mills at current rates. Bacon and provisions were firm, so no slight changes being made in our figures, which will be found noted below. Groceries are firm and unchanged, with a fair trade demand. The winter nuts has seemingly little effect upon the market, and our business men pursue the even tenor of their way as though nothing unusual was transpiring over the waters. The local market is still amply supplied with all seasonable articles, which command good prices generally.

In our trade we found the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market contains a fair supply. The receipts since our last were 381 barrels. We are reported sales of choice cooking apples at $5 00@5 50 per barrel; mixed lots at $3 50@4 00@4 00 per barrel. The tendency is downward.

ASHES—Dealers are well prepared for the fall trade. At present there is a moderate trade demand and sales are regularly made as follows: Soda Ash, ——@——; pot, 7@7½; refined 50 p cent., 9@9½; Potash 7@7½; Pearl's Saponifier 6@6½ per lb.

BUTTER—Receipts have fallen off, only 10 packages being received since our last. Fresh roll is sold at 27@28c per lb; salted lots at about 16c.

BEANS—COBN—The market was dull; the supply exceeding the demand; small sales were made to the trade at $1 60@1 65.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $5 75 a case, other brands sold at $5 00@7 00 a case.

COOPERAGE—The market was firm with a fair demand. Sales of tierces for lard $2 25; country $2 10. Sales were made for the next four months' delivery at $2 25.

MELONS—The market is overstocked, and prices nominal. Sales at 50c, 75@$1, as to size and quality.

CANDLES—The market was quiet with a fair trade demand; sales: mould at 12½; star 20c and stearine 18@19c p lb.

PEAS, BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 55c p bu; No. 3 55c; No. 1 65c; oatmeal A and B, 8 barrel 00 lbs fair; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Business is reported as fair, with a slight decline in some articles. We quote: Shoulders 12c; ribbed sides, 17½c; clear sides, 18c. Sugar Cured Hams, 20@22c; Dried Beef, N. C. and canvassed, 24c. Lard, leaf lard 17c; do bucket lbs. Mess Pork, $20 50.

TALLOW—The market was quiet, sales of new were reported at 9@9½ p lb; unrefined, 8c.

RAGS—Are quiet at 3@4½c p lb.

RECEIPTS—Consist of Phoenix 1,000 barrels at $2 50 @2 75 p bbl; Louisville $5 00@5 50 p bbl.

SODA—In 1 lb kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½c; sal soda, 3½c.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen one at $7 00.

LIME—The market was steady but not very active. We are reported sales of Cheswick at $1 25 p bbl.

CHEESE—Is dull and prices firm. The receipts since our last were 257 boxes and for the week 685 boxes. We quote factory 12@13c; sweets at 13½@14c; 50 p bbl.

CHICORY—We have no change to note. There was a fair jobbing demand from store at the following: Fancy $5 50 p box; No 1 $4 50; No 2 $3 00; No 3 $2 50; common $2.

TALLOW—The market was not an active one in sales, though the demand was fair. Prices, City rendered 8½@9c; country 8@8½c p lb.

WHISKY—Trade inactive and prices unchanged; sales of 1 barrel at $1 05. Rectified and quality governs the price of old whisky.

WOODEN WARE—We hear of no failings in the store rates being: Pails, 2-hoop p doz $2 50; do 3-hoop p doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1, 3-hoop $8 00; do. No. 2 2-p doz $6 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $5 50; sizes wash boards $ doz $2 75.

FEATHERS—In moderate demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 p box; Valencia 12½c p lb; Smyrna 11½c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 p doz; ½-lb cans, $3 00 p doz; 1-lb cans, $5 50 per doz.

FEED—The market was steady, with a good trade demand, at the following: Bran, $1 00 p 100 lbs; shorts, $1 10@1 15; mixed, $1 05@1 10; chop feed, $1 80 p cwt.

HIDES—Are selling in a regular way at 5@ 9½@9 p lb.

GRAIN—The general features of the grain market are the same as yesterday, the demand and sales both being light. Receipts since our last were 3,000 bushels ear corn, 500 bushels oats, 275 sacks rye, none; barley, 325 sacks; corn, 95 sacks. Although there is a difference in the views of sellers and buyers, as yet there has been no concessions made on either side, and prices remain unchanged. We quote: Wheat—red western fair to prime $1 30@1 35; choice amber $1 36; white, $1 40@1 45. Corn—old, but unchanged. Sales new on wharf $2@$2 05; store $2@$2 05. Oats—Are unchanged. The general impression is that prices will be no lower. Sales, first hands, 58c; on wharf, 55c; store and delivered, 60@62c. Rye neglected, with sales of new at 85c. Barley is attracting considerable attention. Sales 5,500 bushels by a leading operator at $1 15; some lots are held at $1 12@1 15.

EGGS—Good fresh eggs find a ready market at 18@20c p dozen. A bogus article not wanted.

HAY—The supply is in excess of the demand, and the market is weak. Sales from store at $1 10@1 15 p 100 lbs; car lots extreme rates.

SOAP—The market was steady and prices have a tendency to rise; no change; we note sales Babbitt's 6c; Oakley's, 5½c; chemical olive, ser rosin, No. 1, 6c.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—sales Hunnnel's $4 25 p gross.

CHICKENS—Young chickens (very small and light) are held at 50@60c p pair; old according to size and condition.

PEACHES—The supply is abundant, still prices rule high. A good article commands readily 12@20@30 p bushel, inferior lower.

ONIONS—Are in moderate request at $1 50@ 2 00 p bush.

GROCERIES—We have no changes to note. As stated previously, leading houses are making extensive preparations for the fall trade. There will be an immense stock laid in, in anticipation of large sales. Country dealers will find it to their advantage to give the city a call.

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to prime, 23@25c p lb.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c. A coffee 13½c; coffee 13@13½c; extra C 13c; Yellow, 11c for fair; 12½c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10½@ 11c; Havana in bonds, 12@12½c. Molasses sugars 9½@10c, being an advance of ½c @ ¾.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Meyer & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 56c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades at 50@55c p gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico not available.

LARD OIL—The demand is fair, and prices steady. Sales from bbls at $1 20@1 25 p gal; at 85c per gallon, Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 at $1 20@1 22, and pure No 2, 85c per gallon.

RYE FLOUR—In good demand. The mills report sales at $5 50@5 75 per barrel. For 10 in sacks $6.

PEANUTS—The market was firm with a good demand; sales were reported at 6@6½c p lb.

SEEDS—The market was inactive; nothing doing in timothy or clover. Flaxseed is in good demand, but notwithstanding the receipts were light, We quote nominally at $2 10@2 20 per bush.

FLOUR—The market was a shade firmer and more active. Receipt since our last, 395 bbls. Holders and buyers do not differ in their views, the former being unwilling to make concessions, and the latter really disparaging. New flour is arriving, and sells at 80@$6 50. We continue to quote as follows: Family, choice to fancy, $6 25@7 00; in sacks 25c less; medium qualities $6 00@6 50; National $7 50 in bbls, in sacks $7 30; Penn Yan in bbls $7 50; in sacks $7 30. Low grades were sold at a variety of prices. The stock in store and mills is ample for all ordinary trade demands.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, September 2, 1870.

REMARKS—The market yesterday exhibited signs of weakness. The sales made show a slight decline. Buyers were neither numerous nor very anxious. A few thousand barrels were disposed of at various points, including 8,000 barrels crude on the lower creek at Oil City, delivering in all early and nearly days. The market favored buyes, who did not seem very anxious to take advantage of the same. The rates were:

CRUDE.

Spot 99½; September 99@; October and November could be obtained at the same figures. Buyers option all year 99@99½; sellers option 99@.

SALES.

5,000 bbls S. O., 90 days, lower creek.....$1 20
2,000 bbls S. O., 90 days, lower creek..... 1 20
1,000 bbls S. O., 60 days, lower creek..... 1 20
1,000 bbls spirit..... 99½
1,000 bbls September..... 99½
1,000 bbls spirit..... 99½
1,000 bbls September..... 99½
1,000 bbls September..... 99½

REFINED.

The market was quiet, without exhibiting any particular change. The quotations were: Spot, or September, 25@25½c; October, November and December, 25c; all year, buyers' option, 25½c. The following sales are reported:

5,000 bbls, s. o., last half September..... 25 c
1,000 bbls, s. o., last half September..... 24½c

DISPATCHES.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, September 1.—The *Herald* says: There was a fair inquiry to-day at all points. The feeling was a little weaker upon lower creek. There was a decline of 1c per bbl. on the per road, and transactions to the amount of 15,000 bbls are reported. The market generally differs from those of the day previous. Upon lower creek 5,000 bbls sold with sellers at 97 3@3 40—upon upper creek 8,000 bbls were sold, with sellers at $2 25. Outside markets remain dull.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek..... $2 18
2,000 bbls upper creek..... 2 20
1,000 bbls upper creek..... 2 21
500 bbls upper creek..... 2 22
500 bbls upper creek..... 2 23
500 bbls upper creek..... 2 24
500 bbls Petroleum Center..... 3 25
1,000 bbls lower creek..... 3 30
1,000 bbls lower creek..... 3 31
500 bbls Rouseville..... 3 35
500 bbls lower creek..... 3 36
1,000 bbls lower creek, S. O., 25 days..... 3 35
1,000 bbls lower creek, S. O., 30 days..... 3 40

OIL CITY, September 1.—Market firm at 25c; 5,000 bbls sold at 25c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.—Market firm at 25c; 3,000 bbls sold at 25c.

NEW YORK, September 1.—Closing Sid.—There is a fair demand for oil, although holders are not extreme in their views; supplies rather more liberal, and receivers offer freely at 42 50@43 p bbl; inferior lower.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c. A coffee 13½c; coffee 13@13½c; extra C 13c; Yellow, 11c for fair; 12½c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10½@ 11c; Havana in bonds, 12@12½c. Molasses sugars 9½@10c, being an advance of ½c @ ¾.

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RIVER NEWS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, September 1, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Telegraph at 11:30 A. M., and Granite State at 11:12 M. Up: Fleetwood at 9:30 P. M. River falling; clear and pleasant. H.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Boughner	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	J. P. Smith	Geneva.

MORNINGSTAR—Three feet ten inches and falling.

THE MARKS last evening indicated three feet ten inches and falling slowly. Trade in the vicinity of the landing was not very active.

THE clerk of the Bismarck has a competent lady assistant in the office.

A DOZEN boats and barges are stuck around Liberty bar, above Cairo.

CAPT. CLIF. KENNEDY, of Montgomery, Ala., has purchased the fast trotting horse "Tom Harold."

CAPT. WILL H. KEYT, late of the Cincinnati and Arkansas packet line, is in New Orleans, all to take a position on a Northern line packet.

GREAT preparations are making for the grand excursion on Saturday. It will be the affair of the season without doubt. The money for the prizes has all been collected.

THERE are four iron towboats at the landing, all large size. The only inquiry apparent will be iron hulls. There is, however, a good time coming, and that is all the boats can ask.

NOTICE—The steamer W. F. Curtis was detained by fog, and will not be able to leave for Wheeling until Saturday at 12 M. Passengers and shippers will take notice.

THE Mary Ailen, New Orleans to St. Louis, has 200 tons pig iron and 400 tons assorted merchandise, and the Pauline Carroll, for the same ports, has 800 boxes tobacco, 100 tons railroad iron, and 125 packages earthenware.

THE Peytons Cannel Coal Co. shipped durin the past month 1,000 tons by rail to Chicago. The Navigation Co. is now repairing the locks and dams on Coal River, and the steamers used by those companies are undergoing repair.

ALL the sail furnaces of the Ohio River Salt Co. commence work to-day, under the charge of Capt. Williams, of the Champion Towboat and Coal Co. line. He has had charge of the work on the Champion No 6, yesterday, and one of his fingers nearly cut off.

ALL the Indianapolis boys are that steamboatmen will reap a rich harvest in the Red river trade this season. The cotton crop everywhere on Red river is unusually large, and the Shreveport packets now fully under way on many of the plantations.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Republican* of Tuesday says: J. J. Stevenson, Superintendent of the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern Packet Co., has purchased the Columbia yesterday for $18,000, and will at once place her on his line. She will be commanded by Capt. Jas. Scudder.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the Shackwater leave daily at 8A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, were built especially for the trade and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Carille, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

INSURANCE on the David Watts, in Cincinnati, is as follows: National, $2,000; Eureka, $2,000; Crescent, $1,000; Ætna, $2,000; Home, $2,000. The St. Louis *Republican* says the Watts was "worth perhaps $5,000," but in the next says "she was owned by Messrs. Peter and John Conrad, St. Louis, and cost them $21,000, six months ago."

THE New Orleans *Picayune* of Sunday says: The extreme warm weather continued all of yesterday, with a light breeze from the southward. We noticed a decided improvement in business yesterday. Some of the boats had fair trips. The Texarkana, for Red river, was full inden. The river remains about as reported a few days since. Yesterday the water mark called for eleven feet ten inches below high water mark of 1859. Rains on the upper rivers are progressing. Possibly during the ensuing week boats will be enabled to make a landing at the new wharves.

WEDNESDAY'S Cincinnati *Gazette* says: Business was as good as could be expected for the season. There is not much doing in the way of freight moving. Rates to Memphis vary from 40 to 50 cents to-day, according to the state of water. To New Orleans rates are a little unsettled, but they will advance after to-day. The City, delivering in all early and nearly days. The market favored buyes, who did not seem very anxious to take advantage of the same. The rates were:

CRUDE.

Spot 99½; September 99@; October and November could be obtained at the same figures. Buyers option all year 99@99½; sellers option 99@.

SALES.

5,000 bbls S. O., 90 days, lower creek.....$1 20
2,000 bbls S. O., 90 days, lower creek..... 1 20
1,000 bbls S. O., 60 days, lower creek..... 1 20
1,000 bbls spirit..... 99½
1,000 bbls September..... 99½
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5,000 bbls, s. o., last half September..... 25 c
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(By Western Union Telegraph.)

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SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek..... $2 18
2,000 bbls upper creek..... 2 20
1,000 bbls upper creek..... 2 21
500 bbls upper creek..... 2 22
500 bbls upper creek..... 2 23
500 bbls upper creek..... 2 24
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center..... 3 25
1,000 bbls lower creek..... 3 30
1,000 bbls lower creek..... 3 31
500 bbls Rouseville..... 3 35
500 bbls lower creek..... 3 36
1,000 bbls lower creek, S. O., 25 days..... 3 35
1,000 bbls lower creek, S. O., 30 days..... 3 40

OIL CITY, September 1.—Market firm at 25c; 5,000 bbls sold at 25c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.—Market firm at 25c; 3,000 bbls sold at 25c.

NEW YORK, September 1.—Closing Sid.—There is a fair demand for oil, although holders are not extreme in their views; supplies rather more liberal, and receivers offer freely at 42 50@43 p bbl; inferior lower.

Quiet and steady, closing at 156@156½. There is considerable gossip of the new gold pool, and some talk of its having already sold long locked up and made worth a premium for borrowing. These reports can not be fully substantiated, although they are believers. The fact that gold is worth something on the street is shown from the offers to borrow for borrowing rates in future. The rates paid for carrying to-day ranged 1, 2 and 3 per cent, to 3 flat. Clearances, $20,000. The opening price was 116¼, and the highest of the day 116¾.

GOVERNMENTS

Quiet and steady. Coupons of 1881, 114¾@114¾; 1867, 113@113¼; 1864, 111¼@111¾; 1865, 111¾@112; new, 112@112¼; 1867, 113¼@113½; 1868, 113½@113¾; 10-40s, 108@108¼; currency, 111½@112; 6s, 1880, 113¾@114; Pacific 6s, gold, 91½@92; American 6s of 1881, 91½@92; New York Central scrip 90, Erie 23¾; do preferred 46; Harlem 132¾; do preferred 132; Reading 90¾; Michigan Central 132; Michigan Southern 92¾; Illinois Central 136; Pittsburgh 109½; Northwestern 82¾; do preferred 87; Rock Island 107¼; New Jersey Central 102½; St. Paul 61¼; do preferred 78¾; Wabash 54; do preferred 94; Fort Wayne 96; Ohio and Mississippi 34; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 91; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 77½; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 77½; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 77½; Hartford and Erie 30½; St. Joseph preferred 112½.

Sub-treasury balance—Gold $69,221,803; currency $12,-196,304.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 1, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—$1@$1 06 lower, closing at 97c for old; $1 01¼ for new No 2 seller September; this afternoon dull and unsettled at $1 00@1 01¼ for new No 2, seller September.

CORN—Steady and 1@2c lower, closing at 63¾@64c for No 2 this afternoon unchanged.

OATS—Steady and 1@2c lower, closing at 35½@36c for No 2.

RYE—1@2c off for No 2, closing at 80@81c.

BARLEY—Firmer, and 2@3c higher, closing at $1 13¾@1 14 for No 2.

HOGS—Firm and in good demand for iron bound.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, mess pork at $16@17 75. Lard at 15@15½c for salted shoulders 12@12½c.

BULK MEATS—Firm at 11½@12c for common to choice.

BEEF CATTLE—Active at $3@7 20 for fair Texas and fair shipping steers.

Hogs—$4@5 for common to good extra.

SHEEP—$3@4 for common to choice.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, September 1.—Flour steady and in fair demand; family $5 50@6 00. Wheat firm and held higher; receipts 3,000 bush; No 2 Red Winter, $1 10@1 12; No 3 do, $1 05@1 07; No 2 White, $1 15@1 17. Corn firmer; receipts 3,000 bush; No 2 mixed, 65@66c; No 2 white, 67@68c. Oats firmer; receipts 1,000 bush; No 2 mixed, 38@39c; No 2 white, 40@41c. Rye firmer; receipts 1,000 bush; No 2, 85@86c. Barley firmer; receipts 1,000 bush; No 2 fall, 1 20@1 25. Pork firmer at $17 50@17 75. Lard firmer at 15½@15¾c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 12c; clear rib sides, 15½@15¾c; clear sides, 16@16½c. Bacon firmer; shoulders 13c; clear rib sides, 16½@16¾c; clear sides, 17@17½c. Whisky firmer at 94c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, September 1.—Flour steady and in fair demand; family $5 50@6 00. Wheat firm and held higher; No 2 Red Fall, $1 10@1 12; No 3 do, $1 05@1 07; No 2 White, $1 15@1 17. Corn firmer; receipts 3,000 bush; No 2 mixed, 65@66c; No 2 white, 67@68c. Oats firmer; receipts 1,000 bush; No 2 mixed, 38@39c; No 2 white, 40@41c. Rye firmer; receipts 1,000 bush; No 2, 85@86c. Barley firmer; receipts 1,000 bush; No 2 fall, 1 20@1 25. Pork firmer at $17 50@17 75. Lard firmer at 15½@15¾c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 12c; clear rib sides, 15½@15¾c; clear sides, 16@16½c. Bacon firmer; shoulders 13c; clear rib sides, 16½@16¾c; clear sides, 17@17½c. Whisky firmer at 94c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, September 1.—Flour dull and declining; fancy $6 25@6 50; family $5 75@6 00. Wheat firm and active; No 2 Red, 96c. Corn—Seller fall; mixed, 58c; white, 60c. Oats—Seller fall; mixed, 35c; white, 37c. Rye firmer at 80c. Barley—Seller fall; No 2 spring, $1 00@1 05. Provisions—Pork firmer at $17 50@17 75. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 12c; clear rib sides, 15½@15¾c; clear sides, 16@16½c. Bacon firmer; shoulders 13c; clear rib sides, 16½@16¾c; clear sides, 17@17½c. Whisky firmer at 94c.

Wheeling Market.

WHEELING, September 1.—Flour steady and in fair demand; family $5 50@6 00. Wheat firm and held higher; No 2 Red Fall, $1 10@1 12; No 3 do, $1 05@1 07; No 2 White, $1 15@1 17. Corn firmer; receipts 3,000 bush; No 2 mixed, 65@66c; No 2 white, 67@68c. Oats firmer; receipts 1,000 bush; No 2 mixed, 38@39c; No 2 white, 40@41c. Rye firmer; receipts 1,000 bush; No 2, 85@86c. Barley firmer; receipts 1,000 bush; No 2 fall, 1 20@1 25. Pork firmer at $17 50@17 75. Lard firmer at 15½@15¾c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 12c; clear rib sides, 15½@15¾c; clear sides, 16@16½c. Bacon firmer; shoulders 13c; clear rib sides, 16½@16¾c; clear sides, 17@17½c. Whisky firmer at 94c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed 84 116@116¼.

NEW YORK, September 1—P. M.

M

The Daily Commercial.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 1, 1870.

HELD TO BAIL.

Clark King, Jr., assistant cashier of the firm of Clark & Dodge, bankers, was held to bail in $5,000 to-day to await trial for the alleged embezzling of a servant girl out of $100 of her savings intrusted to him to purchase her ticket home. The girl became insane in consequence of the affair, and is now a raving lunatic on Ward's Island.

THE FENIANS.

The National Convention of the Savage wing of the Fenians began its annual session in this city to-day with a large attendance of delegates. Savage's report of the transactions of last year and the present condition of the order was unanimously accepted.

GEN. GRANT.

The President went to Long Branch this afternoon.

IMMIGRATION.

The immigration this year, up to September last, foots up 160,207, 20,466 less than for the corresponding months last year.

COMMUTATION MONEY

This year amounts to $427,804.

NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Commissioners of Emigration voted this afternoon to proceed at once with the new Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island at an estimated cost of $1F,000.

A. T. STEWART

Has just bought one hundred acres just outside the western line of Brooklyn, for which he paid $200,000.

THE CALEDONIAN GAMES

At Jones' Woods to-day were attended by many people. Donald Dinnie, the famous Scotch athlete, won every prize he competed for.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Late Wednesday night a fire broke out in a tenement house on the corner of Greenwich avenue and Bannum street, Williamsburg, which communicated to the next building, 228 Graham avenue, in which Mrs. Annie Graner, her daughter Mary, eight years of age, and Kate, aged one year, were burned to death. One child was saved by the father, who was restrained by the bystanders from endeavors to save the rest when his aid would have been unavailing.

INTRODUCTION OF CHINESE LABOR.

The Workingmen's League to-night denounced the introduction of Chinese labor into the United States, and called on the workingmen to support in the coming election only the candidates who would legislate against the importation of Chinese.

SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE.

The steamer Batavia took out $35,000 in specie.

A double prize fight between Gallagher and Meeker, and Funch Morris and O'Donnell, was brought to a successful termination at Carroll Island, thirteen miles below Md., Wednesday. Gallagher won the fight in seven rounds. Time, ten and a half minutes. Meeker was terribly punished. The Morris-O'Donnell fight, at the end of the seventh round, was declared a draw, and the purse divided between the contestants. Morris was said to have the best condition, and would probably have won the fight, had it been continued.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Goods—Morgenstern & Co.
Annual Meeting—Cumberland Publishing Co.
Special Notice—Jones & Nimick Manuf'g Co.
Boarding—102 Fifth avenue.
Wanted—Agents—Wm. G. Hawkins.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Bank Furniture for Sale—People's Insurance Co.
Auction Sales—Thomas & Sons' Sale Rooms.
Boarding—103 Fourth avenue.
Safe for Sale—People's Insurance Co.
Agents Wanted—243 Fourth avenue.
Steamer Boiler for Sale—35 3 Penn street.
Hardware Store for Sale—35 3 Penn street.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
Engine for Sale—Phillips, Riter & Co.
Saddle Horse Proposition—Riter & Co.
Stocks for Sale—James W. Kennedy.
Auction Sales—Gallery & Clark.
Auction Sales—A. McIlwaine.
To Druggists—Dr. Heid.
Boarding—Mrs. Hoffman.
Betting and Hose for sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Excelsior Money Drawer—S. B. Swem.
Boarding—Mrs. Martin's.
Cream Ale—Pfer, Dannals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Dissolution Various Trades.
City Bonds for Sale—Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
Show Flake Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Sawing Engines—M. Baird & Co.
Plums—Henry Ess, Jr.
Masonic Hall—Presentation Entertainments.
Hoff's Malt Extract—Tarrant & Co.
Notice—State Bank of Pittsburgh.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteriogical Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Wednesday, August 31st:

	Thermometer.		Barometer.
7 A. M.	67	7 A. M.	29 45-100
12 M.	81	12 M.	29 45-100
6 P. M.	80	6 P. M.	29 45-100

EIGHT MARKS.

New York—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 76°.
Philadelphia—Clear; S. W.; ther. 74°.
Baltimore—Clear; S.; ther. 76°.
Cincinnati—Clear; W.; ther. 69°.
Detroit—Clear; S. W.; ther. 72°.
Cleveland—Clear; S. E.; ther. 72°.
Chicago—Clear; S. W.; ther. 74°.
Chicago—Clear; S. W.; ther. 70°.
Little Rock—Clear, calm; ther. 72°.
Portland—Clear, fresh W.; ther. 68°.
Cheyenne—Cloudy; N.; ther. 55.
Indianapolis—Clear; S. W.; ther. 72°.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Biggerstaff, Mrs. Attie, Kansas City, Mo.	3
Donalson, J. A., Brush Run, Pa.	3
Burshey, Wm., Tinker Run, Pa.	3
Hershey, J. H., Parker's Landing, Pa.	3
Kelly, Alex, Duncan, Pa.	3
Whitely, James, Duncan, Pa.	3
Young, F. M., New Texas, Pa.	3

POOLS for the regatta will be sold this evening at the Commercial Saloon, No. 106 Wood street.

OUT OF DANGER.—Miss Bailey, who attempted to commit suicide on Sunday evening, by taking laudanum, is now out of danger.

WATER PIPE LAYING.—The bills for water pipe furnished the city during the month of August, amounts to $9 905 61.

AN ERROR.—Wm. Grant did not go to the workhouse as stated yesterday, but paid his fine of twenty-five dollars and costs and was released.

WATER EXTENSION.—Next week will complete the laying of the water pipe to Hazelwood on the Connellsville Railroad.

THE REGATTA.—Poems for the regatta will be sold this evening at Buckalew's Commercial Saloon, No. 16 Wood street.

THE MAYOR'S DETECTIVES.—The Mayor's detectives will hereafter be distinguished by a badge—a bronzelooth cap, of a very handsome pattern.

EIGHT COMPANIES.—Our fire department consists of eight companies, one of which—the Hook and Ladder—is located at East Liberty.

NOT THE ONE.—The John Keyser mentioned elsewhere as having been fined by Mayor Brush, for reckless driving, is not the John Kiser formerly of 338 Liberty street.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—At the store of J. H. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street, schoolmasters and others can be supplied with all the school books now in use at very reasonable prices.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The summer vacation closes on Saturday, and on Monday the various schools in this city and county will reopen.

AVERY ZOCAVES.—The AVERY ZOCAVES (colored), Captain George Massey, were out on parade yesterday, attending the funeral of a deceased comrade, Mr. Crenshaw. They presented a very fine appearance.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A man named John Weichelbaum, from New Orleans, while passing off a steamer at the Monongahela wharf yesterday morning, fell and broke his collarbone. He was taken to the St. Francisous Hospital, Lawreneville.

SOJOURNING IN CANADA.—Alderman Samuel McMasters, Robert Pitcairn, Esq., and wife, John Chislett and wife and W. H. Kirkpatrick, with the two lady friends, are sojourning in Montreal, Canada, August 27th, according to a letter from the former.

THE MATCH TO-DAY.—The lovers of the national game, as well as the base ball fraternity, should not forget the match at Union Park, Allegheny, to-day between the Osceola and the Olympics, of Washington, D. C., champions of the South.

FINED.—Wm. Sampson was arrested by officer Dressler on Wednesday night for breaking a valuable plate glass window in the confectionery establishment of James Young, on Smithfield street. Yesterday he paid a fine of five dollars and was released.

THE FAST DRIVERS.—Charles Miller and John Keyser, arrested Wednesday night for furious driving on Wylie avenue, were before Mayor Brush yesterday morning for a hearing. Miller was charged $10 dollars and costs and Keyser five dollars and costs.

MARKET AND WHARF EXPENDITURES.—During August, $675 66 was expended on account of markets; $189 84 on account of the Allegheny wharf and $1,120 80 on that Monongahela wharf. Of this latter sum $921 62 was a balance due John Flinn for grading the Monongahela wharf.

PRESENTED WITH A SILVER CUP.—The Lawrenceville German Turner Society, during their visit to Cleveland, on Wednesday presented Mr. Wm. F. Manheim, their teacher of gymnastics, with a magnificent silver cup, as a token of their appreciation of his services in teaching their school gymnasics.

SPECIAL MEETING OF COUNCILS.—The adjournment of Councils on Monday last, while each of the Presidents desks were filled with unfinished business, has resulted in a call for a special meeting on Monday next at two o'clock P. M. After the unfinished business is disposed of other business will likely be considered.

MARRIED.—We take pleasure in announcing that on Thursday evening, September 1st, Rev. E. K. Squire, D. D., of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, joined in matrimonial bonds Lieut. Mr. Wm. Mitchell, and Miss M. L. Musgrove. The happy couple have the well wishes of a host of admiring friends.

EXCURSION TO CHAUTAUQUA.—A party of Pennsylvania Railroad officials, accompanied by Thomas M. King, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, went over the latter road on Wednesday, on an excursion to Chautauqua lake. They intend to make quite a brief stay at the lake.

DAN. HAGGERTY'S CIGAR STORE.—Dan. Haggerty, who is too well known in cigar circles to need an introduction to the Pittsburgh public, has recently opened an establishment at No. 6 Smithfield street, where everything from lobbies to Havanas can be obtained in their original purity. It is not necessary to peep at the DIME, will be successful in his new enterprise.

PITTSBURGH TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Second Annual Session—Interesting Debate—Corporal Punishment in the Schools—Lectures, Etc.

The Institute re-assembled at nine and a half o'clock yesterday morning, and was opened with prayer by C. H. Eaton, after which the song, entitled "All together again," was sung.

Prof. G. L. Eberhardt, of Kittaning, then gave an able and interesting lecture on "The English language," which was followed by a discussion on the same subject, Messrs. Burtt and Crumb participating.

The Institute was then favored with an address by the Rev. William B. Watkins, of Steubenville, who spoke on "Pronunciation." The lecturer threw himself to be perfectly familiar with the subject, and handled it in a very entertaining manner.

The Association reassembled in the afternoon, and was called to order by the President.

The question, "Should corporal punishment be inculcated in the public schools?" was taken up, and the whole afternoon occupied in its discussion. The debate was opened for the City Superintendent who spoke in substance as follows:

After some preliminary remarks, the speaker said that he objected to corporal punishment, in the most pleasant accentuated of the shades that it is liable to produce. Men in all ages of the world have been engaged in the great struggle to preserve their rights, and Kingdoms and empires have been overturned, and kings overthrown, that they might be more perfected in their rights of life, liberty and the possession of property. These are the great principles of government that are so defended in the Declaration of Independence. If I commit a crime against my neighbor, or if I commit a case is taken before a Grand Jury and they have either to find a true bill or ignore the case. If they find a true bill. If the case is taken into courts, a jury of twelve men is empanelled to try the case, and if the Commonwealth furnishes me a counsel if I am not able to employ one. If I am a white man learned man is placed upon the bench to decide the merits of the case, and if I am convicted, and so that no injustice will be done me. I have a right to cite witnesses to come and testify, and this machinery is in the people's hands by the laws of this Commonwealth to protect me in life's rights. After a jury of twelve men have decided my case, I still have a right to appeal to a higher court, and if the decision is not dispensed with, if the teacher wished to preserve order in the school. Expulsion was not desirable, as then the pupil would be thrown broadcast into the world, and perhaps, having received from all remarks, would plunge into crime. The remarks as a general rule prefer to have their children punished, albeit, rather than expelled. The speakers said, however, that corporal punishment should only be inflicted in extreme cases and when all other efforts had failed. They were glad to notice a great change in this respect. The manner of corporal punishments inflicted during the last year was far less than any of the previous years, and it was hoped that the number would become less and less. The discussion was quite interesting, and was continued until after six o'clock, when the session adjourned.

In the evening Prof. Townsend, of New York, delivered a lecture on Phrenology to a very large and attentive audience. The lecturer evinced a very thorough knowledge of the subject, and handled it in a very forcible, yet pleasant manner, and was frequently interrupted by applause.

Concert at Bargettstown.

A grand concert, under the direction of Prof. Blair, of Burgettstown, took place, in the Presbyterian Church, located on the top of the hill above the town, on the evening of August 25th, and was a splendid success, notwithstanding a heavy rain occurred. The exercises were opened by a prayer by Rev. Mr. Fredericks, pastor of the congregation. Miss Sallie Duncan presided at the harmonican, and the choruses, solos, duets, trios and quartet as which followed were rendered in the highest class, some of the gentlemen, members of the class, taking part. All did exceedingly well, but special mention is due to Miss Morris as the leading singer. Miss Prendil, Miss Blair, daughter of Prof. Blair, Miss Hall, Messrs. Hall, Hall, Hall and Dougherty, basso, who convinced all present that they were cultivated vocalists. The proceeds were for the benefit of the Sabbath School connected with the congregation, and were filled up to a handsome figure, and as the object is a matter in charge. Great praise is due Prof. Blair for his active aid in getting up the concert.

VIOLATING THE REVENUE LAWS.—Yesterday, United States Commissioner Gamble had before him three cigar dealers of Birmingham charged by inspector Robert McCready with violating the revenue laws. Their offence was the requirements of the revenue laws. They were Kuhn Ahl, Frederick Kauff and Thomas Gehlert. It was stated that they were selling cigars without a license; that they had large sums of money in their possession, and were selling cigars and without stamps. They were held to bail for Court in the sum of $1,000 each.

RAGE BALL ACCIDENTS.—We forgot to mention yesterday that Mr. Wood McKnight, of the Allegheny, and Mr. J. White of the Forest City club, both catchers, met with accidents during the game on Wednesday, the ball striking both on the upper lip and severely injuring them. Mr. McKnight had the misfortune after the accident and then retired, Dan. Enwer taking his place. We are glad to say that no fractures, Mr. White was not very badly injured.

THE BRANCH ONE DOLLAR STORE.—The room at No. 76 Fifth avenue will soon be fitted up, and made ready for the reception of a magnificent stock of goods from the Eastern cities. This being a branch of the original One Dollar Store at Winter Garden Palace, No. 607 Broadway, New York, it is a matter of course, will be conducted on the same liberal principles. The magnificent stock of the opening will be made in the papers.

THAT DERANGED WOMAN.—The supposed deranged woman, Mary Kiser, who some evenings since called at the police station and asked to be sheltered for the night, and who next morning left, was charged $10 dollars yesterday before the Mayor's office and requested a commitment to jail for thirty days. The Mayor thought ten would be long enough, but she insisted on thirty, and that term was accordingly given her.

DEPUTY MAYOR NICHOLS'S REPORT.—During the month of August Deputy Mayor Nichols received forty-eight informations. Of the number thirty-five were for assault and battery and fifteen for disorderly conduct. There were twenty-five station house cases. Six of these were committed to the workhouse, thirteen to jail and four were discharged. The total receipts during the month were $265 85.

FOR LIFE.—At Altoona, on Tuesday evening, our genial fellow-citizen, J. C. Mattern, took to himself as a partner for life, Miss Julia Hodgson, also of this city. The ceremony binding them together was performed by Rev. R. Wallace. We refer to the happy couple our hearty congratulations, and earnestly hope that they may continue to be a "happy couple" while life lasts.

A GOOD SCHOOL, well located, with every advantage for a young daughter, is the Seminary and Institute at Beaver. Music is a specialty. Do not fail to visit it and see its beautiful grounds and airy rooms before you decide to send elsewhere. One hour's ride on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad will take you there. Send for information to Rev. R. T. Taylor, Beaver, Pa.

POLICE PAY ROLL.—The expenditures of the Police Department during the month of August, as approved by the Police Committee at a meeting last evening, amounted to, in round numbers, $8,621 20 was for the pay of the members of the police force, and the remainder—$122 87—bills of the month.

THE members of the late 102d Regiment are requested to meet at Mellwain's Auction House, second floor, entrance on Fifth avenue, on this (Friday) evening, at eight o'clock, to make arrangements to attend the funeral of their late comrade, Colonel Dungan, on Saturday, the 4th inst. Joseph Brown, Vice President.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Essays, Addresses, Etc.

A regular monthly meeting of the Women's Suffrage Association of Allegheny County was held last evening at the Board of Trade Rooms on Wood street. There was a large attendance, the hall being well filled.

The meeting was called to order by Miss Matilda Hineman, President, who made the opening prayer.

The minutes of last meeting were read by the Secretary, Miss Jennie Smith, and approved.

A member of the Committee on Lectures stated that the committee had not held a meeting.

ESSAY BY MRS. SPENCER.

Mrs. Spencer read an essay in answer to the question, "What benefit the ballot would be to women?" The essayist argued that it would make women self-reliant, would open many avenues of trade now monopolized by the male sex—would place her on a superior standard in charitable institutions, alms houses, hospitals, etc. If women were given the ballot intemperance would be suppressed, and many other evils avoided.

A COMMUNICATION FROM MRS. JENKINS.

Miss Jennie Hineman read a communication from Mrs. Jenkins upon the subject of woman's influence in regard to war. The article referred to the great war excitement at the present time, and argued that nations should select some other method than the bayonet to adjust their difficulties. The railroads, printing presses and telegraph lines were great civilizers than advancing armies. The great power which the people have acquired, and the increasing influence of women was pointing to a better end. France and Prussia stood out to the workingmen of Germany that it would be better to avoid war. The women, Mrs. Jenkins said, had appealed in Brunswick and Berlin, pronounced the war accursed, and argued that the question of war or no war should be decided by the people. The Republics of England also took similar grounds. Women in the future would be a power in the land, and when the time was ripe for it, when each woman had a vote, she would oppose war, because it is a very unwomanly act, and nature were against it. Women was the mother of the human race, and would not under any circumstance consent to the reckless destruction of life. The instances of Semiramis, Joan of Arc and the Empress Eugenie were referred to. The latter did not prevent the overwhelmed of France. True women of that nation were not willing that their sons, brothers and husbands should go down to death in the prime of life. Women should be given the ballot a new era of peace would dawn upon the world.

ADDRESSES.

Mr. Wm. Proudfoot made an address upon the subject of "Women's Right to Self Government." The speaker was a bundle to men then as a matter of course, women's suffrage would be a benefit to woman. There were quite a number of half way opponents who said that they were in favor of giving woman suffrage provided she desired it. The non-desire of one portion of community should not be made a bar to the rights of the other portion of community. Referring to some former proceedings of the society, the speaker said that upon two occasions members, in order to defeat certain measures proposed, had brought forward, as a reason for opposition, that the ladies had failed to accomplish very much. The question asked was, what would be of itself made.

Miss Hattie Smith was introduced and made a brief address upon the subject of the objects of the Association. She said, among other things, that the Association was not a failure, and had treated the members of the Society with the greatest deference, and now that they had gained the ballot, would do so more gloriously. If ever there was no reason that the Association should not be a brilliant success, it was at the present. The coal judgment of the teacher is perfect to be present at the meeting, and he has violated.

Mrs. Burtt was the next speaker. He said that he would admit that corporal punishment is frequently necessary, but he was not in favor of the argument. We are now arguing for the use, not for its absence. If you punish a child by the school, by depriving him of his play, or by lowering his standard in the school, you punish the whole family. You do not in these marks of and place him in a good standard, but if you punish a child with a rod you cannot punish the whole family. Corporal punishment has objection. We are told by great men that much evil has been inflicted upon the world ing from infancy to manhood passes through every stage of condition of society, from the savage state, then the barbarous, the emotions are then developed, also the reason, and at the ultimate he has become an enlightened man. These writers say that at each of these nothing could change their decision, and it was necessary that some one should assume the power and force others to do right or be punished. If these writers were not mistaken then the child must be governed for some time by force. All the facts of our nature should be cultivated, or in other words we have duties and rights to exercise, which is sometimes called veneration. Caution properly developed leads us to be cautious. The Golden Rule was opened for the City Superintendent who spoke in substance as follows:

After some preliminary remarks, the speaker said that he objected to corporal punishment, in the most pleasant accentuated of the shades that it is liable to produce. Men in all ages of the world have been engaged in the great struggle to preserve their rights, and Kingdoms and empires have been overturned, and kings overthrown, that they might be more perfected in their rights of life, liberty and the possession of property. These are the great principles of government that are so defended in the Declaration of Independence. If I commit a crime against my neighbor, or if I commit a case is taken before a Grand Jury and they have either to find a true bill or ignore the case. If they find a true bill. If the case is taken into courts, a jury of twelve men is empanelled to try the case, and if the Commonwealth furnishes me a counsel if I am not able to employ one. If I am a white man learned man is placed upon the bench to decide the merits of the case, and if I am convicted, and so that no injustice will be done me. I have a right to cite witnesses to come and testify, and this machinery is in the people's hands by the laws of this Commonwealth to protect me in life's rights. After a jury of twelve men have decided my case, I still have a right to appeal to a higher court, and if the decision is not dispensed with, if the teacher wished to preserve order in the school. Expulsion was not desirable, as then the pupil would be thrown broadcast into the world, and perhaps, having received from all remarks, would plunge into crime. The remarks as a general rule prefer to have their children punished, albeit, rather than expelled. The speakers said, however, that corporal punishment should only be inflicted in extreme cases and when all other efforts had failed. They were glad to notice a great change in this respect. The number of corporal punishments inflicted during the last year was far less than any of the previous years, and it was hoped that the number would become less and less. The discussion was quite interesting, and was continued until after six o'clock, when the session adjourned.

In the evening Prof. Townsend, of New York, delivered a lecture on Phrenology to a very large and attentive audience. The lecturer evinced a very thorough knowledge of the subject, and handled it in a very forcible, yet pleasant manner, and was frequently interrupted by applause.

Concert at Bargettstown.

A grand concert, under the direction of Prof. Blair, of Burgettstown, took place, in the Presbyterian Church, located on the top of the hill above the town, on the evening of August 25th, and was a splendid success, notwithstanding a heavy rain occurred. The exercises were opened by a prayer by Rev. Mr. Fredericks, pastor of the congregation. Miss Sallie Duncan presided at the harmonican, and the choruses, solos, duets, trios and quartet as which followed were rendered in the highest class, some of the gentlemen, members of the class, taking part. All did exceedingly well, but special mention is due to Miss Morris as the leading singer. Miss Prendil, Miss Blair, daughter of Prof. Blair, Miss Hall, Messrs. Hall, Hall, Hall and Dougherty, basso, who convinced all present that they were cultivated vocalists. The proceeds were for the benefit of the Sabbath School connected with the congregation, and were filled up to a handsome figure, and as the object is a matter in charge. Great praise is due Prof. Blair for his active aid in getting up the concert.

VIOLATING THE REVENUE LAWS.—Yesterday, United States Commissioner Gamble had before him three cigar dealers of Birmingham charged by inspector Robert McCready with violating the revenue laws. Their offence was the requirements of the revenue laws. They were Kuhn Ahl, Frederick Kauff and Thomas Gehlert. It was stated that they had large sums of money in their possession, and were selling cigars without a license; that they had large sums of money in their possession, and were selling cigars and without stamps. They were held to bail for Court in the sum of $1,000 each.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Report of Business Transacted During August—Receipts, $3,917 95.

The Police Committee of Councils held a meeting in the Mayor's private parlor last evening, and, after transacting the usual routine business Mr. James S. Patterson, Mayor's Clerk, presented his report of the month's business at the office. The report is the largest that has been made since Mayor Brush went into office, and is very creditable to his Honor and his efficient Clerk. The report is as follows:

BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Drunkenness	462
Disorderly conduct	283
Vagrancy	59
Informations	52
Total	857

RECEIPTS.

The receipts from all sources were as follows:

Central Office, fines	$1,619 85
Deputy Nichols, fines	268 60
Deputy Cartwright, fines	24 00
Total fines	$1,911 85
Jail receipts	192 00
Night Police	264 10
McEvoy's, dramatic license	20 00
Licenses issued—	
L. Susman, six months	100 00
George Cohen, six months	100 00
H. W. Cimiotti	100 00
Switch license	
Kier, Fowler & Co. fines	75 00
William McKim & Co.	75 00
Grand total	$2,937 95
Receipts for August, 1869	2,758 80
Receipts for August, 1868	911 20

Compared with the report of 1868, the above report shows an increase of $2,393 25 and with the report for the same month in 1869 (Mayor Brush's first term), an increase of $499 15. The report is indeed a very gratifying exhibit.

PENN AVENUE.

The Miller Pavement Adopted for a Portion of the Avenue.

It has been decided to adopt the Miller pavement for that portion of Penn avenue lying between the "forks of the road" and St. Mary's avenue, at four thousand five hundred feet in length. The Miller pavement has been extensively used in Brooklyn and New York city, and has also been laid on Green street, Philadelphia, and has given the greatest satisfaction. It consists of wedge-shaped blocks, the base of which turn down, and each block rests upon the other at the bottom. The blocks thus making a complete floor for itself. The angular space between the blocks is filled with concrete in a manner something similar to the Nicholson. The Commissioners, however, are determined to make a good job, and require the contractors to put down a flooring of two-inch plank, upon which the blocks are to be laid. The spaces will be filled with vulcanized concrete, which is claimed to be the very best concrete made, and which will of itself make a most durable pavement.

The Commissioners for the main portion of the avenue have not yet decided on the kind of pavement to be laid, but will do so in a few early day. A sub-committee of the Board is now absent making the necessary investigations.

FIFTEENTH WARD ELOPEMENT CASE.

The Parties Arrested in Cincinnati.

It will be remembered that on the night of the first inst. Miss Legab, a handsome young German residing in the Fifteenth ward, eloped with Minnie Legab, daughter of Constantine Legab, a wealthy German residing in the same ward, and the "fastest" young lady in the city. On Wednesday morning Mr. Legab arrived in that city with a letter from the Mayor of Pittsburgh and placed the case in the hands of Detective Mitchell, of Cincinnati, who, after some search, found the girl in a house on Vine street, where she and her lover were living as man and wife. Mr. Legab, on finding her, returned over to her father, who left with her for home on the noon train. Her paramour was not present at the time of the visit of the officers, being engaged at work somewhere in the city. The officers overhauled his trunk, left by and locked up. Mink had a wife and two children living in this city.

Register's Business.

The following is a list of the wills admitted to probate, and letters of administration granted during the month of August at the office of Jos. H. Gray, Esq., Register:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executors.
Mary Weil	J. G. Weil.
Magdalena Wilhelm	Joachim Wetzer
Abraham Findley	Robert H. Johnston.
Abraham Findley	James Findley.
Peter Gilgenwald	James Lawrence.
	Geo. Glover.
Catharine Garrow	James Gallen.
John McKwate	Andrew McGwah.
Peter Gilgenwald	John D. Shaw.
	John A. Renshaw.
Edward Anderson	Robert H. Anderson.
Philip Lippert	Rabella Lippert.
John H. Beckley	William Beckley.
	Dietrick Niekauser.
Harriet Park	R. H. Cunahan.
Thomas Kearns	George Kearns.
James Henderson	Sarah Frohnsen Henderson.
Thomas Hall	Alfred Hall.
Thomas B. Sutch	Andrew M. Sutch.
	Andrew Jamison.
John W. Simpson	Jas. H. Miller.
	Jas. H. Hall.
Thomas Hall	Jas. W. Hall.
	Jas. H. Hall.
Sarah McMichael	Wm. McMichael.
Washington McClintock	Oliver McClintock.
	Walter McClintock.
	Jas. McClintock.
Bella Anderson	John Cotterel.
	W. Jas. Rowe.
Sarah Hill	Henry Espin.
Richard Casey	John Casey.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Deceased.	Administrators.	Bond.
Nancy Rogers	Jno. A. Conner	$ 1,500
Catharine Vance	Jacob Vance	2,000
Cornelius Sullivan	Ann Sullivan	600
Wm. Fisher	Jacob Fisher	1,000
Thos. Robertson	Wm. Fisher	1,200
John Foster	Susanna Foster	1,000
John Foster	Susanna Foster	300
Geo. Wm. Lee	Wm. Lee	1,000
Wm. A. Johnson	John C. Parry	4,000
Albert G. Hamilton	Jessie B. Hamilton	4,000
Wm. Hall, jr	John R. Kelso	4,000
Wm. Hall, jr	Sarah Hall	4,000
John N. Craig	Oldham G. Craig	
	C. S. A. Craig	2,000
Wm. E. Holmes	Norval Hastings	2,000
John G. Berry	Mary Ann Berry	1,000
Thomas Roberts	Elizabeth Roberts	200
Jas. Wm. Boyle	Jas. Boyle	
	Charles F. Schwartz	20,000
Henry Oalman	Jno. Oalman	1,000
Rev. John T. Presley	Joseph H. Presley	25,000
Patrick Kelly	Margaret Kelly	6,000
Nicol Summerville	John S. Nicol	4,000
John W. Bell	J. W. Bell	800
John Lewis	Mary Ann Lewis	
Jno. Bell	Jno. Bell	800
	Edward Duff	30,000
Jane Smith	Jno. Smith	1,000
Geo. S. Academ	Rose Academ	15,000
Wm. Evans, sr	Wm. Evans, jr	10,000
Wm. Evans, jr	Wm. Evans	600
Andrew McFarlane	Harold Mellor	
	Wm. Loeffler	20,000
Thomas Fulton	Jno. Fulton	800
Ann Phelan	John Phelan	

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania, for the week ending August 30, 1870, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the Office of Dana & Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 106,777—Steam Engine; Henry L. Butler and Thomas Shields, Pittsburgh.

No. 106,731—Removing deposits from oil wells; Jesse Cooley, Parkersburg, Va.

No. 106,734—Torpedo for oil wells; James Fisher, Newcastle, Del.

No. 106,849—Combined Lock Nut and Splice Bar; Robert L. McGowan, New Brighton; Asahel A. Titusville, Pa.

No. 106,873—Machine for cutting files; Wm. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. Among the inventions of other Pennsylvanians are:

Sewing Machine—J. Reynolds and J. Knox.

The celebrated Van Amongs Company's Monograph Sewing Machine Co. Manufactory on Tuesday, Wednesday and Tuesday during the week of the Fair, will be found to be quite a collection of the most rare and interesting articles ever exhibited in this city. It is a circus performance, and is therefore free from the well founded objection of immorality, which lies to many of the exhibitions.

Mr. Van Amongs, the inventor of each of these articles, is a man of rare ingenuity and of the most liberal and generous disposition. He is now assuming a growth and importance quite astounding to the uninitiated. A visit to the office, at No. 16 Sixth street, discloses the fact that a great amount of most effective work has been done during the last two weeks. Two clerks are daily employed in writing the names of premiums, ten thousand of which have been printed for circulation, and upwards of six thousand have already been distributed; and many of which have been sent into the adjoining and western counties by mail. Five hundred packages, and about fifteen hundred railroad bills are also being circulated, announcing exercises over the several railroads.

As the result of this advertising numerous letters are daily received—many of them calling attention of the writer to exhibits—thus securing prominent space in ample time. Individual exhibitors from abroad promise to be very numerous. The Secretary, the Hon. A. B. Parker, informs us that this is the eighth State fair which he has conducted as Secretary, and that the Allegheny is the promising of the largest and most interesting ever held in Western Pennsylvania.

The Beaver County Agricultural Society has already entered the list as exhibitors as a county society, especially in the collections by county agricultural societies. The Allegheny county exhibit will be second to none, before you Lawrence County Horticultural Society, the Mercer County and Washington Agricultural Farm are all making inquiries, and considering the propriety of becoming exhibitors. The Eastern Experimental Farm informs the Secretary that it will exhibit about one hundred and fifty different varieties of seeds in class 16. Class 15 especially embraces the products of agricultural products by showing five specimens of the same kind—the growth of five different farmers. Baldwin township will exhibit, embracing wheat, rye, oats, corn, potatoes and apples, by two of three different counties, will certainly create a most commendable and interesting exhibition of agricultural products. The formation of this class is a new feature, and deserves the eminent success it is likely to have.

Home exhibitors are becoming quite numerous, and amongst our prominent articles entries have already been made by Messrs. Westwood, Dalzell & Co., Pittsburgh. Amongst salesmen of agricultural implements, Messrs. Pittsburgh Plow Co., Woods & Brown, J. Knox, Hall & Speer, all of Pittsburgh; and Silver & Walker, of Wall, Steel, Lewisburg. Boots and shoes, W. E. Schmertz & Son, and Mertz, Long and Yeager.

Stoves and hardware—J. Reynolds & Son, of Philadelphia; John H. Brown & Co., and H. S. Kerr & Co., Pittsburgh. Machine shops—W. Wallace. Glassware—Dithridge & Son. Miscellaneous articles—S. Edwards & Co., Philadelphia; Jos. Horne & Co., Pittsburgh; Enoch Morgan's Sons, New York; Jno. Wm. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. Among the inventions of other Pennsylvanians; Marlock Sons and Fassett and J. Knox.

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